Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

No. 16,130 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1944 Price 15 Sen

OUR UNITS TAKE 2 SALIENT HILLS IN ARAKAN ZONE

Command Pass in Mayu Range At Ngakyedauk, Anti-Axis Headquarters Admits

FOE FACING ANNIHILATION

Encircled by Dexterous Detouring Operation of Japanese Army Forces

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—The Japanese Forces occupied two hills commanding the pass in the Mayu range at Ngakyedauk on the Arakan front on the night of February 14, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia declared last night, reports a New Delhi dispatch received here.

The same headquarters also stated that the British troops evacuated from an important position north of Maungdaw.

Foe Facing Annihilation

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—The British forces in the sector north of Maungdaw are now facing a grave crisis of annihilation, having been encircled by the dexterous detouring operation of the Japanese Army.

Regarding the war situation in this area, a U.P. dispatch from New Delhi reported today that according to the latest report from the front lines, the Japanese troops took their positions on the hilly districts and launched night attacks several times for the last seven days. The tank units of the British army and the Indian troops are still making a desperate resistance, the report said.

New Drive Launched

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Concerning the war situation on the Arakan front, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia today issued a war communique which revealed that the anti-Axis forces are now facing a crisis due to the daring and relentless assault of the Japanese Army, according to a report received from New Delhi.

The communique states that fighting developed locally in the areas west and northwest of Buthidaung on the Arakan front.

In the vicinity of the Ngakyedauk Pass, key point on the important anti-Axis communication and supply line, the Japanese have launched a new encirclement drive against the anti-Axis forces, the announcement added.

British Are Jittery
By K. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 17.—The rise in arms of the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose has thrown the British into the depth of trepidation and agonizing anxiety, with their old piece of repression and cajolery proving utterly ineffectual in the face of the surging tide of racial self-determination.

With the onrush of the Indian National Army under the tricolor banner on the southern Burma-India border, anti-British feeling has been running so high that British officers on the eastern front dare not go out alone.

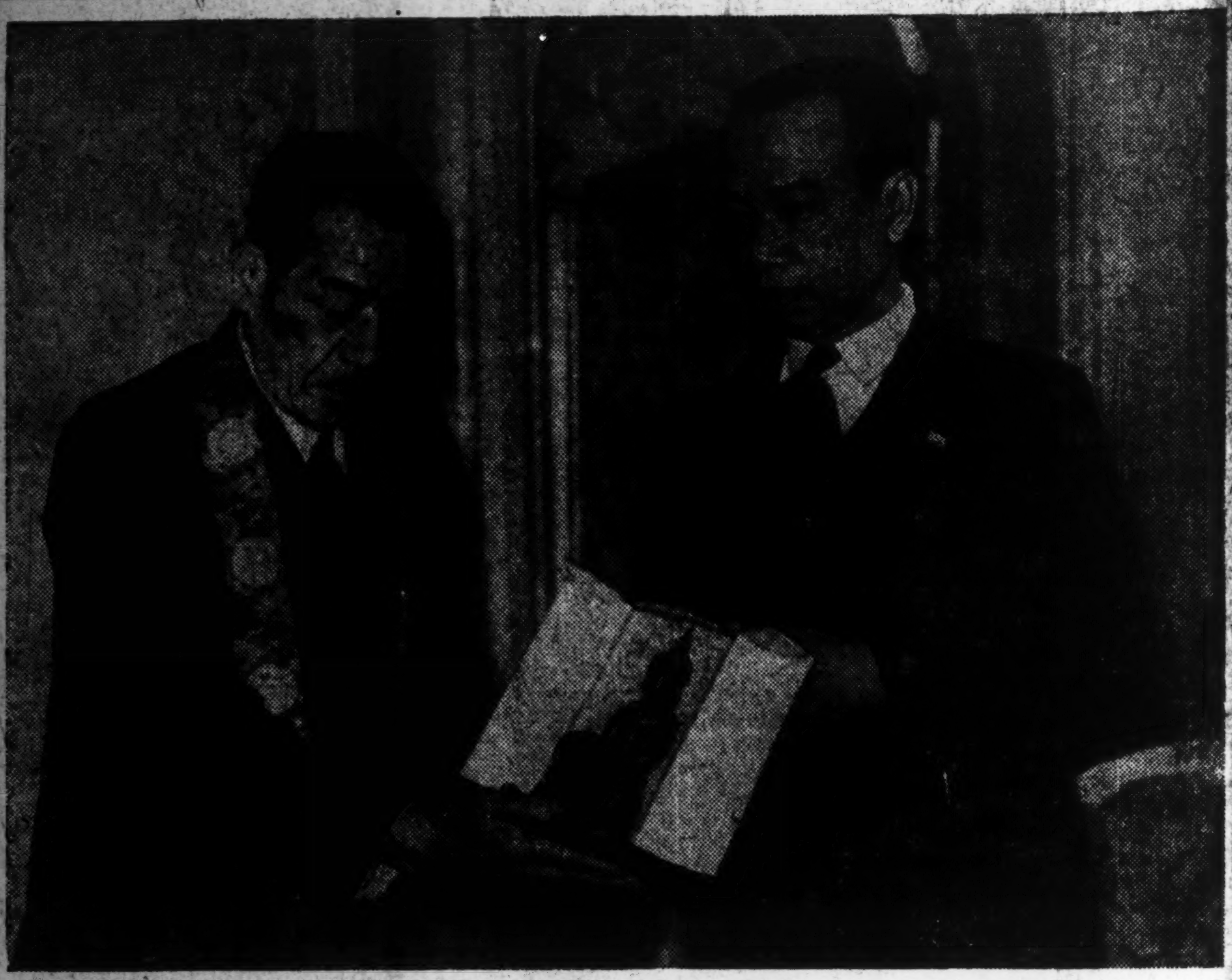
Flabbergasted at the turn of events, Viceroy Field Marshal Archibald Wavell is again at the game of dangling the Cripps plan at every opportunity with a profusion of promises that the question of amending the Indian Constitution will be settled after the war is over. This, of course, is a crafty piece of cajolery characteristic of the British.

In the meantime, the Indian troops are rapidly losing the will to fight for the British. Extremely fearful of their desertion in order to join the Indian National Army camp, the British are now staging an orgy of propaganda with fabrications regarding Japanese treatment of war prisoners. In order to keep the Indian troops on the front line nailed to the anti-Axis camp, the British have taken to the ruse of paying their salaries in part (only 23 rupees per month) and promising the payment of the balance after the war.

A similar ruse is being employed for the requisitioning of agricultural products in Bengal province—Bengal where as many as 2,000,000 died of famine in the short span of four

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Gift From Thai Premier



A national treasure of Thailand, an image of Lord Buddha, cast in Samrit alloy during the Chiengsen Period, was presented to Reverend Seiko Okada, Abbot of the Asahi Temple in Nagoya from Phibun Songkhram, Thai Prime Minister. In the above picture Reverend Okada is seen formally receiving the seven-inch image from the hands of Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan at the Thai Embassy in Tokyo on Friday.

NIPPON ABBOT GIVEN TREASURE BY PHIBUN

Image of Lord Buddha Presented to Reverend Okada at Thai Embassy

A ceremony for presenting to Reverend Seiko Okada, abbot in the Asahi Temple in Nagoya, the Pangmanwichai image of Buddha, one of Thailand's national treasures, which had been sent here by Thai Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram took place at 11 a.m. Friday at the Thai Embassy at Higashi-Osaki, Meguro-ku, with Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan officiating.

The sacred image of Buddha had been presented to Reverend Okada by Prime Minister Phibun to repay the courtesy of the former who in March last year had sent a Kannon image, a picture scroll and a Japanese sword to the Thai Prime Minister through the then Thai Ambassador to Japan, Direk Jaiyanama.

The ceremony at the Thai Embassy on Friday was attended by Lieutenant-General Goro Kashiwa, Kuramatsu Murai, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Bangkok and at present Managing-Director of the Japan-Thailand Association and other dignitaries.

The Pangmanwichai is a seven-inch image of Lord Buddha made of Samrit alloy. It was cast during the Chiengsen Period, Buddhist Era, 1-800-2091, or about 700 years ago.

Together with the image, Premier Phibun has sent his personal messages to its recipient, Reverend Okada, Mayor Masatoshi Sato of Nagoya, Teiichi Takamatsu, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. of Literature-Benkyo-Shiio.

The message to Reverend Okada, dated January 17, reads:

"Rev. Okada:

"Your cordial message together with the three gifts which you were kind enough to present me have been received with profound gratitude. I am filled with pleasure to think that your thoughts are with Thailand and myself. I pray for your success and progress.

"With this I have sent the Image of Lord Buddha to you to repay your good wishes. This image is called Pangmanwichai and was made of Samrit alloy in the Chiengsen Period, Buddhist Era, 1800-2091.

"Hoping that you will accept it to worship as you have wished.

Yours truly
(Signed)
Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram
Prime Minister of Thailand"

It was learned that Reverend Okada intends to build a temple somewhere in Nagoya to house the Pangmanwichai image.

Miura Takes Croatia Post

Kazuichi Miura, First Secretary of the Legation, was ordered to be stationed in Croatia, it was announced by the Foreign Office on Friday.

Java Children Send Letters and Pictures To Nippon Soldiers

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 17.—Sixty thousand letters in Japanese and pictures prepared by the children of Java in order to express sympathy and gratitude to Japanese soldiers on the foremost front will shortly be sent to the front by the publicity department of the Japanese Military Administration here. It is said that letters are so well written by the Indonesian children that recipients at the front could even mistake them for those sent by their own children at home.

578,000 NEGROES WITH U.S. FORCES

Stimson Bares Partial Losses at Arawe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—There are 577,932 Negroes in the service of the United States fighting forces, according to an announcement by the U.S. War and Navy Departments.

There are 492,304 in the army and 85,628 in the navy.

The Negroes who are serving overseas either as American soldiers or hospital orderlies are 153,000 of them.

Stimson Gives Figures

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, disclosed a part of the damage suffered by the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific in his interview with newspapermen today. He stated that the losses sustained by the Americans in the areas of Arawe Island and Cape Gloucester were 465 killed, 1,156 wounded, and 12 missing.

COST OF INVASION BIG, BRITISH FEARS

Says Anti-Axis Men Are Unprepared

Special

LISBON, February 17.—"The invasion of Europe will probably be the most difficult, bloody operation that the British and American troops have ever undertaken," declared Captain Gammans, conservative member of parliament for Hornsey, addressing the Oxford University Conservative Association recently, it is reported from London.

"We shall have to do it with divisions which have had no battle experience and our men will have to go straight into action against Germans who have been training for 10 years and in action for five," he said. "The number of battle-trained divisions we have is fewer than most people realize."

INTERNAL FRICTION SEEN IN ARGENTINA

Three-Cornered Battle Being Staged Among Ramirez, Junior Officers, Rawson

Domei

ZURICH, February 17.—The United States Government understands that three political factions are engaged in a three-cornered combat in Argentina, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Washington.

The first is represented by the anti-Axis President General Pedro Ramirez, the second by a group of junior officers advocating strict neutrality, and the third by General Aturo Rawson, leader of the June Revolution, according to the same source.

Washington is said to be inwardly hoping that President Ramirez would subdue the reformist faction led by Colonel Onand Peron but is, at any rate, cognizant of the delicate situation prevailing at Buenos Aires.

Ultimatum to Ramirez

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—General Arturo Rawson, leader of the June Revolution, is understood to have served an ultimatum on President Pedro Ramirez demanding the holding of a general election, following the resignations of the Foreign, Home, Justice and Public Works Ministers today.

In this connection it is widely rumored that Argentina is preparing to take the last remaining step in regard to her relations with the Axis nations. In some quarters, the wholesale Cabinet resignations are regarded as a result of a conflict of views among the leading members of the Government.

Information from Buenos Aires says that the Government has ordered the troops stationed in and around the capital to hold themselves in readiness to act in case of emergency.

Five Ministers Quit
By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, February 17.—Five members of the Argentine Cabinet, namely, Foreign Minister Colonel Alfredo Gilbert, Home Minister General Luis Perlinger, Justice Minister and concurrently Education Minister Marinez Gustav Zuviria, Agriculture Minister Masson and Public Works Minister General Pistarini have resigned over a difference of opinion on foreign policy, according to a Reuter dispatch received here from Montevideo.

Army Cadets Graduate

Graduation exercises for the Sendai Preparatory Military Academy were held on Friday in the presence of a proxy on behalf of General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Commander of the Sendai Division, and others, according to a Sendai report to Domei.

IGUCHI REFUTES MALTREATMENT OF YANKS HERE

Avers War Prisoners Held by Japanese Get Good Care; Blasts Long's Lies

RED CROSS BACKS JAPAN

Spokesman Points Out Pestalozzi's Reports of Finding Conditions Satisfactory

The allegation reportedly made by Breckinridge Long, United States Assistant Secretary of State, that several thousand American citizens held by the Japanese in the Orient were facing death through malnutrition was blasted as completely groundless by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference for foreign correspondents held on Friday.

Pointing out that a detailed report made by Max Pestalozzi, representative in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, had shown clearly that the Japanese treatment of the American and other prisoners of war was excellent, Mr. Iguchi stated that Long's statement was merely a continuation of the enemy's atrocity campaign which could fool nobody.

During the course of the interview, the Spokesman also commented on the latest developments in Argentina, saying that they seemed to indicate a strong current of resistance against United States pressure. Mr. Iguchi declared that although Argentina broke off relations with the Axis under heavy American pressure, the latest manifestations seemed to indicate that it "will not bend further to American pressure and declare war." He also asserted that the American "Big Stick Policy will not work" on Argentina, which is proud of its national sovereignty, and added that the situation would be worth watching closely.

Raps Long's Accusations

Mr. Iguchi's comment on Long's allegation follows:

A Washington dispatch reports that Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, has informed the United States Congress that several thousand American citizens held by the Japanese in the Orient are facing death through malnutrition. This appears to be a continuation of the enemy's atrocity campaign which, as time goes on, is becoming more and more apparent in enemy and neutral countries as wilfully fabricated propaganda.

With respect to the completely groundless charge made by Long, I would like to say that the United States authorities could not have overlooked the published report of Mr. Max Pestalozzi, representative in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, of his personal visits to some of the prisoners of war camps.

Mr. Pestalozzi reports that the conditions he found at the Prisoners of War Camp in Mukden, which he visited on November 13, 1943, were highly satisfactory. There are over 1,000 Americans, British and Australian prisoners representing various branches of the armed forces all accommodated in brick buildings well furnished with individual beds, complete equipment to provide necessary medical and dental treatment as well as indoor recreational facilities.

Health Looked After

The camp has large grounds for outdoor exercises. Every prisoner has been vaccinated and inoculated against typhus, dysentery and other diseases. They are permitted to correspond freely with the outside, subject, of course, to the usual regulations.

The Red Cross representative found the food satisfactory, being sufficiently nutritious and suited to the dietary habits of the prisoners. His report indicates that he was satisfied and gratified over the conditions and the treatment being accorded by the Manchoukuo Red Cross officials.

On November 15, Mr. Pestalozzi visited the Prisoners of War Camp in Keijo where he found about 100 American and British prisoners of war and over ten Australians, all of them in good physical condition. The buildings in which they are housed are well heated, the supply

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Kesselring Scores Foe Barbarity Of Destroying Cassino Monastery

Refutes Anglo-American Claim That German Troops Were There; Makes Public Written Declaration By Abbot Denying Presence of Soldiers

Special

BERLIN, February 17.—Delivering a sharp rebuke against the Anglo-American methods of fighting, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander-in-chief of the German forces in Italy, today strongly condemned the barbaric anti-Axis destruction of the ancient and monumental Benedictine cloister on Monte Cassino. In his eight-point statement Field Marshal Kesselring denounced the Anglo-American claims that German troops were inside the monastery.

The Field Marshal's statement follows:

"1.—From 9:30 a.m. until 10 a.m. on February 15, 1944, several waves of attacking Anglo-American four-engined bombers dropped numerous bombs on the ancient Benedictine monastery, the Abbey of Monte Cassino. In this raid the monastery was completely destroyed and a large number of inhabitants were either killed, trapped or injured. The monastery had already suffered heavy damage when it was shelled by enemy artillery on January 15.

"2.—The enemy command is claiming to have launched this attack in order to annihilate the German troops and military installations inside the monastery. In contrast to this claim, I declare emphatically that when the Vatican asked me several months ago through the German Embassy to the Holy See not to include the Cassino monastery in the German fighting arena I immediately agreed to this proposal on condition that the enemy side acted correspondingly. I thereupon prohibited German soldiers from entering the monastery and its surroundings. A strict carrying out of these orders was guaranteed by competent troop commanders, special posts and field gendarmes blocking the approaches to the abbey. Even permission for temporary accommodation in the monastery of the seriously wounded in cases of emergency was not given until the bombardment. On the other hand, numerous Italian refugees were granted asylum in the monastery. On the day of the attack, several hundred refugees were therefore present in the abbey, who had fled there relying on the sanctity and neutrality of the district. In order to safeguard irreplaceable cultural valuables—above all the library—of the monastery, the German troops had, a considerable time

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

GERMANS FIGHT ON IN NETTUNO SECTOR

Reich Attack Taking Expected Course, Reports Correspondent at Battle Front

Special

BERLIN, February 17.—The German attack launched with the goal of tightening the Nettuno beachhead has taken its expected course during the first 18 hours, it was revealed in a dispatch by German correspondent Guenther Weber today. He said that artillery duels of the greatest dimension were fought in the Pontine marshes on Wednesday and that embittered air fighting took place in the slightly covered skies, while German ground troops also carried the fight to the enemy.

In many places German grenadiers, with the support of storm guns and heavy tanks infiltered the principal Anglo-American line.

The correspondent said that when the German attack was launched at 6:30 a.m. on the 25th day after the anti-Axis landing a sea of fire was observed on the battlefield in the western part of the Pontine marshes.

While anti-Axis artillery desperately attempted to ward off the giant attacks of bomber waves against the harbors of Anzio and Nettuno, the whole area seemed afire. He said that standing on a hilltop near Aprilia he had the impression that he was witnessing the end of the world. The discharging of heavy German fog rockets made an especially deep impression on him.

Describing the scene before him, War Correspondent Weber declared, "Already after 20 minutes, a thick, darkish fog covered the battlefield. When the sun rose toward 7 a.m. it was veiled behind thick man-made clouds. A short time later, I observed the first air battles. And 45 minutes later a German attack on enemy artillery began. The fire of artillery on both sides was so intense that an artillery duel developed as it never before occurred in the Italian theater of war. For the first time during the Italian campaign the artillery power of the Germans was nearly equal to that of the Anglo-Americans. In the course of the next hours long range batteries also joined the duel."

Of ground fighting near the railroad, the correspondent said that here too the German grenadiers and parachutists had the best of it. He said that the German forces drove in against the strongly entrenched American and British troops and dealt with them devastatingly.

Within a few minutes after the start of the attack one German company shot up two Sherman tanks from a distance of 700 meters. The same company during the course of the morning knocked out seven enemy tanks. The correspondent said that the battle on the front south of Aprilia was continuing with unabated ferocity.

FIGHTING HITS LULL ON EASTERN FRONT

Activities Not So Dramatic as A Fortnight Ago, Declares German Spokesman

Special

BERLIN, February 17.—The present fighting on the Eastern front which has been going on for the past few days is not as dramatic as a fortnight ago, declared a German military spokesman on Thursday. He also expressed his opinion that with the German counter-offensive under way in the south, a phase of the Soviet winter offensive begun on December 24, 1943, had come to an end.

He said that quiet prevailed in most points where two weeks ago heavy fighting raged. There were only two focal points along the entire front. In the region west of Cherkassy, German troops in counter-attacks daily gained further ground eastward despite extremely heavy Soviet resistance. On the second focal point, which is at Vitebsk, all Soviet attacks were repulsed. The spokesman said that strong enemy pressure prevailed only in the region of Narva but that it could not be rated as a big scale attack.

He stated that the Soviet operations toward Pleskov also were brought to a standstill.

Regarding the start of attacks against several sectors in the Nettuno beachhead south of Rome, the spokesman declared that these attacks were obviously anticipated by the enemy. Fighting, he said, is heavy.

Replying to a question by foreign correspondents the spokesman said that he could not confirm that the operative aim of the German attack was to clean out the beachhead. Undoubtedly, however, the German troops there have orders to combat the landed enemy and further narrow down the beachhead, he said.

Movements on Schedule

Special

BERLIN, February 17.—Movements on the northern front are preceding on schedule and without much interference, German war correspondent Johann Schmidt writes. Discipline and order prevail in the endless chain of horsedrawn vehicles which moves forward ponderously on brown muddy roads like a medieval war train, while thousands of guns, caterpillar tractors and other motor vehicles move in close formation along their tracks.

At times, the Soviet forces, with superior numbers, try to cut off parts of the deploying German forces. Such attempts are often warded off by the quick decisions and tactical skill of the German officers and their subordinates. When the roads are deserted and the nearness of the front casts a danger of uncertainty over no-man's land, when shell bursts shake the earth, then the infantry moves back slowly. For days without shelter, without regular meals, tired and worn, the infantrymen fight powerfully because the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

FIERCE BATTLE IS BEING WAGED IN TRUK ISLANDS

Imperial Headquarters Says Our Army and Navy Units Fighting Foe Planes

ENEMY FORCES HIT HARD

35 Hostile Aircraft Downed And 3 Torpedo Boats Sunk in New Guinea Area

Furious fighting is now going on in the Truk Islands area between Imperial Army and Navy Units and a powerful enemy task force which has been attacking the islands repeatedly since the morning of February 17 with its planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. February 18

"Since the morning of February 17, a powerful enemy task force has repeatedly been carrying out air attacks on the Truk Islands. Intercepting the enemy, Imperial Army and Navy Units in that area are engaged in furious fighting."

Gallant Fighting

For 20 days since the enemy thrust into the Marshall Group, our defense garrisons there have been putting up gallant fighting and continue to hold their defense areas tight.

Now the enemy has stretched his counter-drive attempt to the Truk Islands, the heart of the Inner South Seas. On the morning of February 17, a powerful enemy task force came attacking the islands and kept up repeated intense bombing with deck planes until the morning of February 18, the participating foe craft aggregating several hundred.

The Japanese Army and Navy Units in that area are now engaged in a fierce battle with the invading foe.

35 Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 18.—Altogether 35 planes of the anti-Axis forces were shot down and three enemy torpedo boats were probably sunk during the early part of this week in the New Guinea Island area, where the land, sea and air units of the Imperial Japanese Forces have been delivering a death blow to the foe raiders in their persistent unsuccessful counter-offensives.

In two attacks on the Wewak area, New Guinea Island, on February 14 and 15, a total of 22 enemy planes were brought down by the severe anti-aircraft gunfire of our Ground Units. In addition, three anti-Axis aircraft, out of five raiders, which attempted a raid over the sector southwest of Madang on February 14, also were shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire of the Japanese Forces, it was later ascertained. In this enemy raid, no damage was done to our side except for a single casualty.

At 7 a.m. on Wednesday, a squad of four enemy P-46 fighters came over the southern part of Madang for reconnoitering purpose, but one of them crashed to the ground, after catching fire by itself.

A total of about 60 enemy planes, consisting of P-40's and P-47's, came attacking a group of our vessels, cruising in the waters north of Madang, shortly after 8 a.m. on February 15. Quickly spotting the foe, the fighter plane units of the Japanese Air Force dashed into the enemy formation and shot down five P-40's after fierce aerial combat, repulsing all the other attackers. The Japanese vessels sustained no damage, but three of our planes failed to return.

In the intercepting air duel at Wewak on February 14, Sergeant Shimizu's plane achieved the brilliant exploit of single-handedly shooting down three enemy B-26 bombers. Sergeant Shimizu again was the hero of the aerial fight on Tuesday when his plane shot down two enemy P-40's single-handedly.

Another unit of the Japanese Air Force attacked and bombed the enemy airfield temporary built at Ulul, about 180 kilometers southwest of Wewak, at 5:20 p.m. on February 14, causing tremendous damage.

At midnight of February 13, two enemy torpedo boats attempted [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

CHINA FORMULATES PLAN TO UP POWER

Increased Crops, Maintenance Of Rational Prices Among Nanking's Objectives

Domei

NANKING, February 18.—The National Government this year has undertaken to concentrate on increased agricultural production, maintenance of rational prices and rural pacification as its basic lines of policy.

With the turn of the year the Government at Nanking has enforced various measures. In less than a month beginning January and up to early February, the Government called a session of the Central Political Council, of the National Economic Conference, of the National Agricultural Conference and of the General Rural Pacification Conference for the formulation of the important measures to be enforced in cooperation between the Government and people for the increase in the fighting strength of China.

The pivotal points of the policy are increased agricultural production, price maintenance and rural pacification. The enforcement of these measures will constitute a test of the political strength of the National Government.

In the current year the National Government will effect a general mobilization of the related quarters and set going a movement among the people for enlightenment and technical instruction in regard to increased production. A comprehensive plan has been formulated and an Agricultural Production Policy Advancement Commission appointed to work out the details for a national mobilization to increase crops. Both the zeal and comprehensiveness of the plan are of an epochal nature and splendid results are expected of these efforts.

Beginning January the official price and the distribution systems have been strengthened, while price control by means of administrative powers has been advanced further. Progress is seen in this regard that price policy has been linked with the problem of increased production. The hoarding and speculating operations in the Shanghai area have been curbed by the steadily tightening restrictions through price control. Shanghai businessmen have also come to reconsider and cooperate with the Government.

Instead of conducting rural pacification, as hitherto, by regions, it is now planned to operate in accordance with a unified scheme applicable to the whole country. Peace areas are being extended to the neighboring areas through both the military and political party channels.

The Japanese authorities in China are wholeheartedly supporting and aiding the National Government in the enforcement of the foregoing lines of policy.

CEREMONY TO ENTHRONE PANCHAN LAMA IS HELD

Seven-Year-Old Child Is Formally Installed at Taerh Temple

Special

LISBON, February 17.—A Chungking dispatch said that a seven-year-old child, who had been selected as the tenth incarnation of the immortal Panchan Lama, was formally enthroned at a solemn ceremony at the Taerh temple on February 8 attended by a hundred thousand people including representatives from Mongolia and Tibet.

The ninth Panchan Lama died on November 30, 1937 while on his way back to Tashilumpo after 13 years of wandering. His successor, who was born on the exact hour of his death, was discovered in Chinghai Province and is said to possess the necessary virtues for the office.

Our Units Take 2 Salient Hills In Arakan Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

months between August and December last year.

But the Indian masses, knowing better from their bitter experience in the last World War, refuse to lend ears to the Cripps proposal, so much so that Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery has recently found it necessary to declare: "There is not the slightest sign that the Indian people are responsive to the Cripps proposal which represents Britain's maximum concession. In the event of anything untoward arising, we shall not hesitate to institute wartime extraordinary measures."

All this indicates clearly that the traditional British trick of repression and cajolery is proving utterly powerless before the surging tide of the new age. Britain is seized with [illegible] and racking anxiety.

Kesselring Hits Foe's Barbarity in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ago, already transferred them to Vatican City.

"3.—The enemy statement to the effect that the monastery had been converted into the strongest artillery barrier fortress in the world is a tremendous lie made for a special purpose.

"4.—Other enemy statements to the effect that the abbey and the surrounding area had been used or fortified as machine-gun nests, artillery observation posts, etc. are absolute inventions. In reality, there was no German soldier left on the premises of the Monte Cassino monastery after the transfer of cultural treasure to the Vatican so that neither the shelling of the abbey buildings by American artillery on January 15 nor the bombing raid of February 15 caused any military damage whatever or wounded a single German soldier. The only people affected were the monks, who had remained in the monastery and the Italian civilian refugees.

"5—The fact that no German soldier had been staying on the premises of the monastery is testified by the following written declarations: 'I, the Abbot of the Monte Cassino monastery, Bishop Gregorio Dianare, certify that no German soldier was or is staying in the Monte Cassino monastery. February 15, 1944, Gregorio Dianare Ciscove Abate De Monte Cassino.' 'The Administrator of Monte Cassino, Don Nicola Clementi and Don Fran Francesico Salconio, Bishop's delegate to the administration of the Monte Cassino diocese, who were rescued in the bombing raid on February 15, in which the entire abbey was destroyed, declare that no German defense installations or troops or war materials of any kind were to be found inside the monastery or in the surroundings. February 16, 1944. Don Nicola Clementi, Administrator of Monte Cassino abbey and Don Francesco Salconio, Bishop's delegate to the administration bureau of the Monte Cassino diocese'.

"6—After the destruction of the monastery buildings the inclusion of the Monte Cassino monastery in the German defense system is militarily a matter of course.

"7—The Papal residence at Castel Gandolfo which was likewise attacked and heavily damaged by Anglo-American bombers, in which attacks more than 500 people, including 16 nuns lost their lives, has never been occupied by the German troops. The extraterritoriality of this district has always been strictly respected by the Germans.

"8—In my capacity as the responsible commander-in-chief in Italy, I therefore declare that the barbaric American soldiery in impotent fury have wantonly destroyed one of Italy's most precious cultural monuments and have killed Italian civilian refugees . . . . men, women, and children . . . . with bombs and artillery fire. This gives fresh evidence that Anglo-Saxon and Bolshevist warfare have no other purpose than to destroy ancient European cultural monuments. I am deeply disgusted at the cynical mendacity and hypocritical declarations with which the Anglo-Saxon command is trying to place responsibility on me and my men.

"Signed.

Kesselring, Field Marshal, General."

TO INVITE WAR WOUNDED AND WORKERS TO CONCERT

Kosei Bunka to Hold 35th Musical Program; Ballet Numbers Included

On February 19 and 20 the Kosei Bunka will hold its 35th musical program at the Kyoritsu auditorium, Kanda, under the sponsorship of the Dai Toa Music Office.

The first part of the program will consist of two numbers by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, while the second part will be devoted to seven ballet numbers by Yusaku Azuma and his troupe.

On Sunday, February 20, there will be a special matinee at 1 p.m. in addition to the evening program at 6 p.m. for the benefit of the war wounded, families of soldiers on the front, and war industry workers, to whom 7,000 invitations have been extended.

Before the matinee on Sunday, a short address will be given by Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira, President of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, while the evening's program will include addresses by former Japanese Minister to Iran, Hikotaro Ichikawa and former Judge of the Court of Appeals, Junichi Maeno.

Flag for Volunteers

Domei

TAIPING, PERAK, February 17.—Presentation of colors to the Taiping Volunteer Corps took place recently in the presence of high Japanese officers and the Sultan of Perak as well as community leaders. Numbering many hundred strong, members of the Force presented a smart picture in their new uniforms.

STILWELL STRESSES AERIAL TRANSPORT

Avers Chiang Troops Will Be Rushed to Northern Burma To Build New Route

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CANTON, February 16.—In order to hasten the construction of a new route to connect India, Burma and Chungking, Chiang's troops will be air-transported urgently to the northern Burma-India border regions to counter the Japanese Forces there, it was announced by Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the United States army forces in the India-Burma-Chungking area, in a press interview on February 13.

In explanation of the proposed step, Stilwell said that to effect air raids on Japan from the Chinese continent, as advocated by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, there must be a powerful military force, and air arm in China. As things now stand, Stilwell admitted, preparations are lacking, which is "most disappointing."

Continuing, the American officer said that the building of the Ledo Road to take the place of the Burma Route could not be taken in hand until after the rainy season and that the substitute route would not be completed before next year. The only alternative, he said, was air transportation, but the capacity is limited, as is seen in the number of Chungking troops being air-transported to the Fukawng Ravine.

Whether or not the air-transportation of Chungking troops has been planned after consultation with the Chungking authorities remains to be confirmed. In the meantime, a section of the Chungking military is reportedly opposed to the plan, saying that it is Stilwell's own personal idea.

Stilwell, it will be recalled, was taken completely aback and fled to Chungking when he was attacked by Japanese Forces during a conference with Chungking commanders in the Fukawng Ravine in the course of his inspection tour on February 8 and 9.

Constructing Airfield

Domei

CANTON, February 16.—Emphasizing the importance of air traffic between India and Chungking, Major-General George Stratmeyer, of the United States air force in the India-Burma-Chungking area, revealed at a press conference at New Delhi yesterday that a large airfield was under construction somewhere in the border region.

In the light of a recent report by a correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation, it is considered probable that the site of the airfield referred to is in the interior of Yunnan province.

Fierce Battle Is Being Waged In Truk Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

night attack on the sector southwest of Madang. Our Ground Units immediately gave a battle to the foe invaders, which were beaten off after suffering damage. Because of the darkness and cloudy weather at that time, the sinking of the two torpedo boats was not ascertained but they are believed to have sunk.

Shortly after midnight of February 14, another enemy torpedo boat came attacking the same area, but was believed to have sunk upon receiving two direct hits on its bow through gunfire of our Ground Units.

POPULATION IN U.S. DROPS

Decrease by 4,000,000 Noted During April 1940 to November 1943

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—The population of the United States has decreased by approximately 4,000,000 or 3.1 per cent of the total population during the period from April, 1940, to November, 1943, authoritative figures from Washington point out.

The wartime conscription accounts for the major part of the drop and also by the movement of non-combatants to war zones, it adds.

Spirit of Japan to Be Faithfully Depicted In Culture Film Produced by Reich Expert

"It is almost three years since I started working on 'Spirit of Japan' but the results so far make me feel that my time has been well spent," stated Erwin Baelz, director of the cultural film "Spirit of Japan," which will be shown both in Japan and Germany after its completion in April.

Three years ago Mr. Baelz came to Japan at the request of the Japan-Germany Society in Berlin to undertake the making of a film which would depict the true spirit of Japan. As adviser of the Berlin branch of the Japan-Germany Society for the past ten years, and an ardent student of the culture of both countries since his youth, Mr. Baelz is fully qualified for the task.

Except for scenes taken on location, the picture is being filmed at the Shochiku Studios in Shimokamo, Kyoto, with Shochiku actors and actresses participating.

"The Spirit of Japan" will portray old Japan before modernism began to seep in. The Grand Shrine of Ise, Shinto temple rites, the traditional shrine festivals of Japan, a Japanese New Year, the story of Japan's famous warrior, Kusunoki Masashige are some of the scenes which make up the story.

"It was always my hope that some day such a picture would be made," Mr. Baelz said. "Naturally, for those who have never seen Japan it is hard to picture the country and her people through films which show only certain phases of Japanese life. What was required was a film which would display all the beauties of Japan's cultural life in a way which would be understandable to a European.

"By this I don't mean that 'Spirit of Japan' will accomplish this," he continued. "That can be judged only after the film has been shown in Europe and the reaction of the audiences known. We plan to show it not only in Germany but in other countries of Europe also.

"One very great difficulty encountered in showing Japanese films in Germany was the language problem. Having become used to the sound system, audiences find it somewhat tiring to follow a picture where only brief explanations are super-imposed on the films. And there are always technical difficulties connected with changing the dialogue into German.

"This is the first picture which I have personally directed," Mr. Baelz went on, "although I have been connected with the making of cultural films in Germany for some time.

"Having been born in this country, naturally I have always had a deep-rooted affection for Japan. To further the amicable bonds between Germany and Japan has always been my foremost aim, and to this end I have done what I could in the cultural field.

"The culture of both countries has held a deep attraction for me since I was a child in Japan, and before

Erwin Baelz

I left Germany this last time I had started a book comparing the culture of the two countries. Unfortunately circumstances prevent me from completing it just now but some time soon I hope to be able to finish it."

Mr. Baelz's particular interest in the field of culture is the drama, especially the Kabuki, of which he may be termed an enthusiast. In fact so great is his interest that for six months, before work on "Spirit of Japan" claimed all his time, he studied classical dances under the famous kabuki actor, Koshiro Matsumoto.

Mr. Baelz is the only son of Dr. Baelz whose name is still revered in Japan's medical circles as founder of the Medical Department at Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. Baelz also was greatly interested in culture and on his return to Germany after a sojourn of 25 years, took back with him countless souvenirs and art objects which later he presented to various museums.

It is Mr. Baelz's hope to be able to continue to make more such cultural films. In addition to his cultural work he is acting as representative of the German movie syndicate, being active in the choosing and distribution of German motion pictures in Japan.

PRICE SETUP FIXED TO UP STEEL OUTPUT

Awards for Efficiency Will Increase Production, Says Munitions Minister

Munitions Minister Nobusuke Kishi at a regular session of the Cabinet on Friday laid a report on a plan for a system of special compensations and subsidies for the adjustment of iron and steel prices in order to assure the increased production of pig iron, steel ingots for rolling, plates, tubing and other steel materials.

Similar systems had already been enforced for copper, coal, lead, zinc, iron ores (including iron sand) and light metal materials, such as alumina, aluminum, magnesium, cryolite and aluminum fluoride. The system for light metals was adopted by the Cabinet on February 1. These measures were implemented in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet on March 30 last year regarding compensations and subsidies to be granted for the adjustment of prices.

The price adjustment system provides for granting awards for increased production over specified amounts or for curtailing standard hours for the production of specified amounts. Under this system, each factory is given a fixed standard amount of production and a graduated scale of awards for production increase or added efficiency. The details of the iron and steel price subsidy system were announced by the Ministry of Munitions at 3 p.m., Friday.

Fighting Hits Lull On Eastern Front

(Continued from Page 1)

success of the movement is solely dependent on their keeping in contact with their enemy to the last minute. The correspondent said that it had been proven time and time again that small courageous groups and handfulls of men had held back their enemy and, considering their strength inflicted heavy losses on them.

Iguchi Refutes Maltreatment Of Yanks Here

(Continued from Page 1)

of clothing excellent and the quality of food satisfactory.

The camp has facilities for outdoor exercises and indoor recreation, a library and necessary medical and dental equipment and services. The prisoners here keep their own truck garden and raise poultry and rabbits. Officers are at liberty to work or not, but to the rank and file work is obligatory, although they are given preferences and compensated for their labors. Mr. Pestalozzi reports that he was impressed by the extremely cordial and cooperative relations existing between the camp officials and the prisoners of war.

Visits Jinsen Camp

On the same day, the 15th, Mr. Pestalozzi visited the prisoners of War Camp in Jinsen which held 200 American and British prisoners and more than 10 Australians. He found the prisoners in good health and extremely grateful to the camp officials for their understanding attitude and considerate treatment.

Here too, as in other camps, the Red Cross representative found the accommodations and facilities with respect to housing, medical and dental treatment, clothing, food and recreation highly satisfactory. He reports that the discipline and morale were of a high order and that he had received a good impression of the general conditions.

In connection with these visits, Mr. Pestalozzi declares that as a Red Cross representative he is deeply appreciative of the good will being shown by the Imperial Headquarters and the Red Cross of Japan in their treatment of prisoners of war.

The report of Mr. Pestalozzi requires no further comment.

FISHING SCHOONERS BOMBED BY ENEMY

Two Defenseless Nippon Boats Sunk Off F.I.C.; Bestial Foe Machine-Guns Crew

Domei

HANOI, February 17.—An impressive instance of East Asiatic mutual help surrounding a bestial attack by an enemy bomber on defenseless Japanese fishing boats has just been brought to light.

While two Japanese fishing boats were operating off the coast of northern Annam on February 12, an enemy B-25 came roaring. Finding the would-be preys totally undefended, the beastly enemy opened attack from a low altitude. One of the ships was sunk instantly, while the other capsized after being machine-gunned.

The Captain, bearing his severe wound, stuck to his job and saw to it that the crew members were put on life-boats and rafts. He then went down with his ship, true to the spirit of Nippon mariners. The enemy, not stopping at this, showered machine-gun fire on the refugees, killing and maiming many of them.

Twenty-nine crew members who barely escaped death drifted in Tonking Bay. Twelve of them were picked up by a Chinese junk on February 14 and, after being kindly taken care of, were sent back to Doson. The Chinese rescuers were so modest that they did not give their names.

The other 17 returned safely to Haiphong on February 16 after drifting on rafts for five days.

French Indo-China authorities, on hearing the news of the tragedy, offered admirable cooperation by sending out a seaplane search party.

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SHIPPING SHORTAGE HAMPERS FOE PLAN

Swedish Paper Points Out Insufficient Tonnage of Anti-Axis Nations

Our enemies, America and Britain, are getting uneasy as it dawns upon them that lack of bottoms is likely to seriously impede their military operations both in Europe and in the Pacific, says the Stockholm correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi in a dispatch dated February 14.

The Dagsposten, a Swedish paper, recently carried articles by authorities on shipping on the subject of the role played by vessels in anti-Axis military operations.

Numerous figures substantiated the writers' views that the insufficient tonnage owned by the anti-Axis Powers is definitely hampering their operations in the Pacific and in the Atlantic where they are planning an invasion of Europe to establish a second front against Germany.

The substance of the articles follows:

The vessels built in America and Britain in 1943 aggregated 14,000,000 tons of which America contributed 12,000,000 tons.

Out of the total, 5,900,000 tons were sunk, 500,000 tons were unfit for deep-sea service and 3,100,000 tons lost other than by sinking.

At the end of 1943 America and Britain possessed sea-worthy vessels with an aggregate of 22,000,000 tons.

Before the war Britain had owned 21,252,025 tons of shipping of which 18,250,000 tons only were fit for deep-sea service. America had owned 9,300,000 before the war of which only 7,750,000 tons were fit for ocean service.

A large number of vessels, including those fit for deep-sea service aggregating 7,500,000 tons, had been taken over by America and Britain. Vessels aggregating 1,000,000 tons had been seized by them in South America. Vessels aggregating 22,500,000 tons had been built in America and Britain. Thus a total of 57,000,000 tons had been owned by the Anglo-Americans.

Out of this total 32,500,000 tons had been sunk and 5,000,000 tons lost in other ways, making a total loss of 37,500,000 tons. To the remainder must be added 2,500,000 tons unfit for deep-sea service.

Thus America and Britain found themselves in possession of 22,000,000 tons at the end of last year.

The efficiency of this merchant fleet was not high for several reasons. In the first place the vessels had already seen considerable service. In the second place inferior material had been used in their construction and in the third there had been a steady increase in vessels needing repair.

Let us see the way in which the anti-Axis nations are employing their vessels.

Experience shows that from 10 to 15 tons of shipping space are required to keep a single soldier abroad supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, and provisions. A combatant on relatively quiet fronts requires 1.5 tons and one in occupied territories one ton.

From the above the following facts emerge:

1. There are 350,000 troops in Italy. They require 3,500,000 tons on the basis of 10 tons for each soldier. There are 300,000 men in the Pacific. They require 4,500,000 tons on the basis of 15 tons each. There are 500,000 combatants in Burma. They require 750,000 tons on the basis of 1.5 tons each.

2. There is a reserve American army of 500,000 men stationed on the British mainland and Ireland. There are 200,000 troops in Egypt, 400,000 in West Asia, and 300,000 in Australia and New Zealand. These troops require 1,400,000 tons, on the basis of one ton for each.

3. The armies stationed in occupied terriories include 150,000 troops in French North Africa, 50,000 in Italian North Africa, 75,000 in Dakar, Freetown, Liberia and Cape Town, 25,000 in Damascus, 75,000 in Iraq and Iran, and 25,000 in Greenland and Iceland. These troops require 400,000 tons on the basis of one ton for each.

4. There are 50,000 troops in Panama, 25,000 at American bases on various British islands in the Western Hemisphere, 25,000 on the Canary Islands, 50,000 at Gibraltar and 50,000 on Malta and Cyprus. These troops require 200,000 tons, on the basis of one ton for each.

5. There is also the Indian army of 200,000 men requiring 200,000 tons on the basis of one ton for each man.

It will be seen that it will require 10,950,000 tons to keep the armies mentioned above fully equipped.

There are other facts in addition to those mentioned above. They are:

1. It requires 2,000,000 tons to keep the British mainland supplied with provisions. Ships aggregating 2,500,000 tons are used in getting oil, raw materials and material for munitions into England from America. Vessels with an aggregate of 750,000 tons are needed for England's coastal trade.

It will be seen that a total of 5,250,000 tons is needed by the British mainland.

2. Vessels aggregating 500,000 tons are needed for service along the Murmansk route.

3. Vessels aggregating 500,000 tons are needed by the anti-Axis navies in getting their supplies.

4. There are 600,000 tons of shipping engaged in trade between the United States and South America, 500,000 tons in the U.S. coastal trade, and 1,700,000 tons on American inland waterways.

It will be seen that the United States requires a total of 1,800,000 tons.

5. There are, under repair, vessels aggregating 2,000,000 tons.

Thus, we see anti-Axis vessels, with an aggregate of 22,000,000 tons, engaged in various directions.

From the figures mentioned above it can be inferred that the anti-Axis can muster vessels aggregating 4,250,000 tons for launching the plan of establishing the second front.

These bottoms would consist of 500,000 tons from the tonnage employed in supplying the reserve American army in the British Isles, 2,500,000 tons from the tonnage employed in getting war materials into England from America, 500,000 tons from the tonnage in service along the Murmansk route and 750,000 tons from the tonnage engaged in the English coastal trade.

To these vessels must be added newly-constructed vessels, aggregating 2,000,000 tons, for use in the actual invasion.

It will require not more than 2.5 tons to keep each man of the invasion army equipped, on the assumption that the army is to be supplied from the British mainland.

Stocks of materials held in England needed by the army are limited. A time would come when Britain would have to import materials from Canada and America if the invasion army is not to go short of arms, munitions and provisions. Then the tons required by each man of the invasion army would increase to 10.

There is another factor to be considered. The German submarines, mines, bombers, and long-range artillery would account for 25 per cent of the shipping employed in the invasion of Europe before it reached the coast.

Then not more than 4,750,000 tons would be available for use in supplying the invasion army. The tonnage is large enough to transport 1,900,000 troops to the continent on the basis of 2.5 tons for each soldier, still on the assumption that the operating base is the British mainland.

It is not large enough to transport more than 475,000 troops to the continent on the basis of 10 tons for each man, if the base of operations was across the Atlantic.

The conclusion is that the anti-Axis nations should consider themselves fortunate if they succeed in getting an army of 500,000 men into the continent to open the second front.

As for the fate of such an army, an idea may be gained from the fact that the Germans are perfectly ready to give a stunning blow to hostile forces trying to invade the European continent.

Thai Youths Are Air-Minded

Determined youths of Thailand who have joined the auxiliary ground crew unit are keenly pursuing their studies under the careful guidance of their Japanese instructors. First grasping the fundamental knowledge of the Japanese language, the Thai youths are devoting their full efforts toward mastering mechanical skill so that they may aid the progress of their motherland in aviation and to cooperate fully with the Japanese for the successful prosecution of the war. Top left: The Thai lads learning the fundamentals of the Japanese language. Top right: The future mastermechanics enthusiastically engaged in a repair job. Below: The youthful Thai ground crew sending off Japanese planes hopping off on another attack upon the enemy.

(Photos passed by the War Ministry)

News Behind The News

(Continued From Page 4)

the United States domestic affairs are being mercilessly tossed in the year of the national elections. Amidst the whirligig stands group of America's high-brow journalists, claiming to be dispassionate critics of civilization and yet being unable to act as convincing referees of the melee. Shrewd agents of powerful pressure groups have the field all to themselves. Their temper is unmistably Philistine in the extreme.

In the ordinary usage, the term Philistine applies to a person with an unacademic mind. In the Bible, Philistines are treacherous enemies of Israelites. America's new Philistines are those who now strut around under the guise of benevolence and patriotism but who are heedless of the impending national disaster. Their forte is their incorrigible optimism regarding the final outcome of the present war. They hitch all their hopes on the recapture, or far more lucrative terms, of the advantages that once accrued from the regime of the 1921-22 Washington Conference. Their optimism is, on one hand, a complete denial of historical perspective. On the other, it is based upon the delusion that the American fighting forces will soon bring the bacon home. America's general public should be congratulated if it is not the first victim—as the Bible warns—"to fall among the Philistines" before a crushing defeat in the war overtakes it.

(End)

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

man with an eye to see it is apparent that their borrowed plumes are so worn and frayed, or so ill-assorted as to make but a poor caricature of the originals.

'Peach of Salvation'

It may be asked and has been asked, Whence did the culture of ancient Japan come from unless it was somewhere from the Continent or the islands in the south? Answers to this are involved in the unsolved question about the location of Takamagahara from which the heavenly deities of Japan are described to have descended. But this mystery is lost in the divine obscurity, if not silence, of immeasurable antiquity; for only the primordial voice still speaks through the "ancient records," though in difficult archaic accents, from which we may form some idea of the origin and foundations of the Empire which, as an Imperial Rescript says, "are deeply and very anciently laid in the great virtues of the Imperial ancestors."

If the annals of mankind be read in the light of such divine knowledge it will become conceivable that the legend of the apple of Eve may have been derived from the Japanese conception centering on momo, the queen of all fruits. We all know there is no Scriptural evidence to support that the tree of the knowledge of life was an apple tree. There has been a wide divergence of opinion among the scholars, some staying it was the quince, others that it was the citron or the orange, etc. As for us, we have no doubt that it was the peach. The blushing color of light-pink (which we call momo-iro in Japanese, the fragnant odor, the handsome appearance and the velvety coat so tender to the touch, as well as the juicy, melting, delicious flesh of momo, in its mellowed and matured state, are so particularly suited to the passage of the Bible describing the fruit of the knowledge of life. Only it seems to us a curious commentary on the difference of human psychology in the West and the East that whereas this fruit should have caused the fall of mankind in the West, it should be honored in Japan as the peach of salvation by which the first ancestor of our race was saved from the terrible evils of the Hades.

British Freighter Splits

Special

LISBON, February 16.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, disclosed that 25 members of the crew of 45 on a 7.244-ton British freighter were lost when the vessel piled onto a boom of an island ledge about 12 miles off York, in Maine, in a driving blizzard last Friday. The ship was reported to have been split in two.

FOE FAILS TO SMASH RABAUL'S DEFENSES

With Arrival of More Planes for Heroes, Final Blow Will Be Dealt to Enemy

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps.

RABAUL, February 17.—Determined to crush the foe with one final blow, the Japanese officers and men at Rabaul, are maintaining an iron defense of this most vital base in the New Britain area.

With the enemy utilizing all available aircraft, seacraft, and the most up-to-date weapons, the war in the New Britain area has taken on added fury since the landing of the enemy at Cape Torokina in Bougainville Island, and at Cape Gloucester and Cape Merkus in New Britain Island. Eloquently attesting to the enemy's tenacious design to spare nothing in order to attain his objective, some 100 to 200 enemy planes appear daily over Rabaul.

However, in defiance of the enemy's desperate maneuvers, the Japanese airmen, fully determined to defend their base at the cost of their lives, are daily inflicting staggering blows on the enemy.

In the latest aerial operations Sub-Lieutenant XX charged full force into the midst of a formation of enemy F-38's, downing several of them before he met a glorious death.

Again, on another occasion, on a certain day in February, when more than 100 enemy planes appear over Rabaul, the numerically inferior Japanese fighter plane units brought down more than one-third of the enemy attackers.

A certain Air Unit Commander once commented: "In aerial combats it is not easy to face two enemy planes single-handed and down them both. It is truly a divine achievement to bring down three or four planes single-handed."

And yet, this is just what our Japanese airmen are doing daily. Encountering some five or six enemy fighter planes at once, they unfailingly shoot down three or four of them at a time. The watches on the ground often witness enemy planes plunging to their doom, trailing long streaks of smoke.

Repulsing the enemy planes in close cooperation with the intrepid Imperial airmen, the Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units are also achieving praise-worthy feats. With their high-angle guns quickly spreading out a steel curtain of fire, they trap all approaching enemy planes. The dazzling streaks of their searchlights mingling with their anti-aircraft gunfire closely resemble a firework display.

A certain military officer who was dispatched to Rabaul after the enemy forces had effected landings on both Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester, is reported to have been amazed at the iron defense of that base. He said: "Before I came here I took it for granted that the barracks, airfields, and other buildings would be in a mess due to the constant raids by enemy aircraft. But, on the contrary, everything is in prefect order!"

Though his statement eloquently testifies to the impregnability of this solidly fortified Japanese bastion at Rabaul, it is vitally necessary that the people on the home front exert greater efforts to supply more aircraft to this foremost base on New Britain. With the officers and men at Rabaul waiting for the arrival of aircraft more eagerly than anything else, the time will surely come when a major offensive will be launched by the Japanese Forces in the near future.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY TO BE REDUCED BY HALF

Temporary Measure Does Not Affect Industries Engaged in War Effort

A temporary cut of 50 per cent in the electricity supplied to general householders throughout the mainland was announced on Friday and placed into effect at once.

The measure will remain in force till March 20.

The regulations, which all users of electricity not directly concerned in the increase of industrial capacity of output are required to observe, were published by the Munitions Ministry at 3 p.m. the same day.

Simultaneously with the publication of the regulations a movement was launched by the authorities concerned to have the people at large display a keener interest in the saving of electric power which is so essential to key industries.

Minister of State Nobusuke Kishi reported to the Cabinet at the regular council on Friday the plan to conduct the electricity saving campaign and obtained approval of the measure.

The electricity saving movement is under the direction of the Munitions Ministry, Home Ministry, Board of Information, Metropolitan Police Board, all prefectural governments, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and will be assisted by the Japan Electric Society, various power transmission companies, Japan Broadcasting Corporation and various newspapers.

To be precise the general householders will be exhorted to refrain from using more than 40 candle-power or 40 watts except where they have invalids or small children.

At the same Cabinet council, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki reported on the progress of the Government's rice program.

He said that 36,040,000 koku of rice had been purchased by the Government up to February 15.

This shows an increase of 6,298,786 koku compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

He ended by stating that 20 prefectures had finished with their share in marketing rice.

His statement evinced confidence in the future of the rice situation.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1944

The Barbarian Attacks

Repeatedly within the period of a single week, the Vatican authorities have been forced publicly to deplore the bombing of Castell Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, by the Anglo-American forces. Apparently, however, these statements of Christendom's highest authority have failed to exercise any restraining influence on the modern Vandals who have no respect for civilization or humanity, for the bombings were being continued even after the first reactions had been registered.

The enormity of the crime of the Anglo-American terrorists consists less in the fact that they have deliberately flaunted the Pope than in the fact that their target is neutral and sacred Papal territory which has been serving as a place of refuge for 18,000 women and children fugitives who had been rendered homeless by the invasion of the barbarians. There can obviously be no legitimate military objective in destroying the historic Papal villa or burying hundreds of innocent women and chidren beneath its flaming ruins.

The same senseless vandalism was manifested by the invaders when United States bombing planes last Tuesday demolished the historic Benedictine monastery on Mount Cassino. However revolting and horrifying the destruction of the famous Cassino Abbey may be to civilized men, it can hardly be considered a surprise in view of the past record of the despoilers. Their wanton wrecking of Papal edifices many months ago in their blind bombing of Rome from their North African bases even before their main forces had landed on the Italian mainland gave ample warning of what was to be expected on a larger scale when they approached the Holy City. That expectation, unfortunately, is now only too accurately being borne out.

History has seldom seen such reckless destruction of all that is sacred to the traditions of civilized mankind. One must go back to the period of the barbarian invasions in the dawning days of Europe's history to find the equal of such an attack upon civilization. But while the earlier Vandals might be condoned on the grounds of their primitive background, the modern Vandals can have no such excuse. Their acts are a deliberate abandonment of their better senses to the atavistic urge of their passions of hate and brutality. They are all the more inexcusable, for they are accompanied by hypocritical pretensions of moral superiority and self-righteousness. How can the Anglo-American leaders continue to claim that they are fighting for justice and humanity when their armed forces are deliberately wrecking historic and sacred monuments, murdering women and children, sinking hospital ships, and torturing civilian internees?

The destructive rampage of the invading horde in Italy demonstrates what fate will befall any part of the world which succumbs to the lying blandishments of the Anglo-American propagandists and agrees to a compromise with them as Badoglio so witlessly did. The turmoil and confusion in Italy today shows how impossible are any dealings with such unprincipled enemies, how impossible is any course but that of uncompromising opposition to all their activities. For by their acts of ruthless destruction and oppression, they are demonstrating how utterly contrary are their real objectives to their professed aims. The world can hope for no peace, mankind can hope for no progress of civilization, until the Anglo-American neo-Vandals are forcibly checked from their mad course.

Free Initiative Versus Exploitation

Strictly apart from the sweeping forward strides taken toward national development by Burma and the Republic of the Philippines as newly independent nations, nothing is more indicative of the sincerity of Japan's just motives than the work now going on toward enabling the peoples of the Southern Regions to develop their own initiative in every possible way, and particularly in the economic sphere.

Development of its own initiative means the ability of a country to supply its own needs, to free itself from abject dependency on foreign sources. It means enhancing the pride and strength of a country, enabling the native inhabitants to reap the profits of their labor instead of working solely for the interests of outside taskmasters. It does not imply any narrow self-centered provincialism, but it does mean that everything that can be profitably produced within a given territory shall be made without regard to anything but the welfare of the native people. In a word, it stands diametrically opposite to the imperialistic policy of exploitation carried on in the past by the Anglo-Americans and the Dutch.

The Anglo-American-Dutch policy was to strip the Southern Regions, and all the rest of East Asia for that matter, of the vast resources of raw materials. To that end, they were concerned only with the production of those things which could be utilized by the industries at "home," thousands of miles away from the producing areas. And to assure an ample, continued supply of cheap, pliable workers, they prevented the growth of local industries. To make sure that the native workers would not begin to grumble over the ruthless exploitation of their country and over the obvious injustice of their conditions, the Anglo-Saxons purposely thwarted the development of education and suppressed any signs of a growing native interest in the actual state of affairs. The native people were given no voice in administration; they had nothing to say about the improvement of their own welfare, and they were kept totally dependent on the "goodwill" of the authorities for even the basic necessities of life. An "exotic" life was encouraged, but useful activities were discouraged because the former increased the helplessness of the native people and the latter developed an independent attitude.

Considering the long years of Anglo-Saxon exploitation, suppression and domination in the Southern Regions, it is an amazing thing that the spark of initiative and enterprise did not die out altogether. The fact that the inhabitants of the South should have come back to show the strength they did is a tribute to their inherent, undying spirit and ability. The work of the people of Malai, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and other territories in the establishment of self-sufficiency of foodstuffs and other daily necessities as well as in the promotion of their own self-defense shows both an intelligent understanding of the realities and a heartening enthusiasm.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that the policy of the Japanese authorities in encouraging the education of the masses, the training of native specialists in various lines, the attainment of complete self-sufficiency in agriculture, the creation of native industries to take care of local needs, the promotion of a strong nationalistic and proud spirit and the enhancement of native culture is something that was impossible and undreamed of under the old Anglo-American-Dutch regimes. The emphasis in the Japanese policy has been placed on native welfare, because that is the surest and quickest means of ensuring the attainment of the lofty aims for which Japan is fighting. The concepts of common existence and common prosperity were entirely foreign to the former Anglo-Saxon imperialists, and they still are. That is why the peoples of the Southern Region are giving all-out cooperation to the cause of Greater East Asia. The new life they are experiencing today has given them hope and a real future as well as a new dignity. The day of ruthless, cold-blooded exploitation is gone; free initiative is the watchword today.

A Year Ago Today

February 19, 1943

Chingkowchen, the main stronghold of the Chungking 89th army in the Su-hwai area in Kiangsu Province has been completely beleaguered by Imperial Japanese Army Units. Intensive bombardment is being staged by the attacking forces on about 5,000 Chungking troops entrapped there.

* * *

Unmarried women now employed in industries not directly connected with war will be requisitioned for war industry works, it was decided by the Australian Government today. Under the new order, unmarried women between the ages of 21 and 23 will be requisitioned for arms and airplane factories, and will also be enrolled in auxiliary corps. The shortage of workers in ordinary plants thus caused by the requisitioning of unmarried women will be filled by married women.

* * *

The establishment of a China Affairs Section within the United States Lend-Lease Planning Board was announced by Edward Stettinius, chief of this Board. Franklin Ray, newly appointed head of the department, declared that 50 per cent of the war supplies sent to Chungking under the terms of the Lend-Lease Bill is stopped in India due to the difficulty in transportation. "With the blockade of the Burma Route, the only possible means of its transportation is the use of transport planes," he stated.

Behind America's War Hysteria

Voices of Thinking Minority, Opposed to Armed Warfare, Were Totally Ignored Prior to Current Conflict

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

It is a well-known fact that the development of aircraft as the basic weapon of warfare has totally changed the face of war. Nor can the place of radio be minimized, in this connection, as an important factor in revolutionizing the strategy of war. Thus, war propaganda, the newly-developed formidable weapon, has been greatly increased in its effectiveness and unlimitedly widened in its scope for activities. It is an irony of circumstances, however, that this essential means of attacking enemy morale, particularly in its home front has turned out to be the principal source of supplying the enemy information concerning life on the home front of the attacking nation. Thanks to extensive activities of America in this branch of modern warfare, we are informed directly or indirectly of what is happening behind her war hysteria. It is reassuring to know that such men as Senator Taft, Dr. Emerson Fosdick, Prof. Heinhold Niebuhr, Kerby Page and others, who are the sane leaders of the American people and the upholders of the true American ideal, are standing firm in their conviction and quietly fighting against that national mental disorder.

President Roosevelt, in his so-called Christmas message—a message which is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of Christmas, "peace on earth and good will toward men"—expressed his concern over the outbreak of partisan thinking and talking; and in his message to Congress three weeks later, the same concern was repeated in reference particularly to his recommendation of the National Service Law. Those leaders referred to above are in disagreement with their President in his warlike policy, but they are fan from being "partisan in thinking and talking." Although what is reported of them is incomplete and fragmentary, we are able to obtain glimpses into their thoughts and actions. They are convinced that American participation in the war will in no case ensure for Americans or all humanity economic, social, or above all, moral security as Mr. Roosevelt promises. Their influence upon the American people may seem negligible today, representing no more than that of "a voice crying in the wilderness." The time will come, however, when they will get a wide, attentive hearing. Mr. Roosevelt was right when he repeatedly emphasized in his recent messages the adoption of plans to defeat the enemies "at the earliest possible time." If the war drags on, driving the Americans farther and farther away from the promised land of economic and other security, they will, in their sad disillusionment, throw off their war hysteria. Then the views of the wise minority will obtain a fair hearing.

It is really surprising how voices of the thinking minority had been totally ignored in those fateful months preceding the outbreak of the current war. With regard to the Lend-Lease Bill, to begin with, the annual Ohio pastors' convention, meeting in Cleveland in January, 1941, criticized the policy of the Roosevelt administration in the most violent terms. It said: "The most perilous fact facing the American people today is the drift toward war. President Roosevelt, who before election advocated aid to Britain short of war, now advocates all aid without restriction. America is to be the arsenal of Democracy. As representatives of the common people whose sacrifice and blood are the price of war, we insist that the people have the right to know what the issues are. Are we being hurried into a war to defend the imperialism of the British empire? We want to know what powerful groups are standing behind the scenes in Washington and demanding war."

It is significant that this condemnation of Roosevelt's bellicose policy was voiced from Ohio, a State in the whole union where foreign travellers today are most impressed with the active existence of the true American spirit, and which incidentally forms Senator Taft's constituency. And it may be more than a concidence that 25 Protestant ministers of Cincinnati, home town of the Republican senator, sent the following telegram to the President about the same time: "We protest the proposals of your Lend-Lease program, the substance of which involves undeclared war. You have no mandate from the American people to take us into war. We want assurances that the United States will not be led into war."

A more sweeping condemnation of war agitations of the ruling groups came from Brooklyn, New York, in the same month of January, 1941. Dr. Henry Noble MacGracken, President of Vassar College, speaking at a meeting of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, called the war propaganda of the Government a "giant conspiracy" to take America into the conflict, and said: "The battle for American entrance into the war has begun and in full activity. The tragedy is fully clear. The slogans have been devised. The psychologists have selected the emotions. The publicity offices are working night and day. The speakers have their themes selected. There are those who say, 'We are in the war already. It is too late.' I deny it. Our great electorate of citizens have never authorized war. . . . This propaganda gets into Christian churches, and puts on the cloak of religion to preach hate and anger. We want to understand it and understanding to oppose it. . . . For us to engage in war to preserve one group of empires as against another has no shadow of moral justification." The literature of the period teems with such fierce attacks against Roosevelt's policy and the Government's war agitations, and they aptly apply to the present efforts of the administration to fan war fanaticism to the full extreme.

Among the churchmen, who after all form the moral backbone of America, it must be admitted, there are men like Prof. Henry Van Dusen who stood for American entrance into war believing that "the immediate issues for his fellow men are so great that he cannot refrain from going to their succor." But their contention is always apologetic and grounded on the hasty assumption that America is the sole defender of freedom and justice and of Christian civilization. When, therefore, the true state of things is revealed in which what they stand for is to be achieved by the opposite course of action, they will have no ground for defense.

The question is how long the rulers of America can keep the people under the old deception that theirs is "a war to end war," and that it justifies their enormous sacrifice of life and material. The earlier the American people are disillusioned, the better it will be for themselves and for all humanity as well.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

The Peach or the Apple?

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

To appreciate fully the paradisaic quality of the momo-tree we have to recall the wonderful story of how it served to save the deity Izanagi no Mikoto at the critical moment of his flight from the wrath of his quondam wife, Izanami no Mikoto, turned to his deadliest foe. The deity, as resourceful in stratagem as he was valorous in active combat, had already escaped from the clutches of the terrible emissary from Yomi, Yomotsu Shikome (The Ugly Female of the Hades). First, he had planted a grape tree by the wayside as he fled and while she bent down and ate the grapes, covered some distance, but presently she was again fast gaining upon him, when he caused some bamboo sprouts to grow upon the road behind him which the greedy woman began to pluck and eat, and thus enabled him to gain time and forge ahead.

The revengeful Izanami no Mikoto, nothing daunted, now dispatched the "eight thunder gods" (the most loathsome creatures in Yomi) at the head of fearsome ogres, fifteen hundred strong, to capture the unfortunate Izanagi, alive or dead. The latter ran for all his worth till he, half dead with fatigue, arrived at the foot of the terrace called Yomotsu Hirasaka (the Flat Slope of the Hades) which is believed to be the border-land separating this world from the other. Here he found a beautiful momo-tree bending under heavy clusters of luscious peaches. Quick as thought he plucked three peaches and hid himself behind the trunk, and when his pursuers rushed up he threw the peaches among them. Lo! Such was the potent virtue of the fruit that the ogres were overwhelmed and beat a retreat in a sorry rout.

Greek Parallel

Whether the peaches had the magic property which acted as poison on the ogres so that the deity had used them as missiles as as we do cannonballs, or whether the peaches were such a coveted boon that the ogres fell quarreling among them for their possession, forgetting their mission, it is not clearly stated, but the latter probably was the case as a similar fable from Greek mythology seems to confirm. We are told that Atalanta, the swiftest mortal, challenging Hippomanes to a race under the wager that she was to become his wife if defeated but that the penalty of his failure would be death, the latter armed himself with three golden apples which he threw before her one after another fast, in order to gain time while

"She doth her course forsake
The rolling gold to take",

and thus won the race. Precisely in the same manner did the astute Izanagi act, it being but another instance of a wise warrior defeating his foe's vast superiority in number and brute force by virtue of wit and brains. Izanagi, however, was very grateful to the tree and addressed to the peaches this gracious rescript: "Like as ye have helped me, so must ye help all living people in the Central Land of Reed-Plains (Japan) when they shall fall into troublous circumstances and be harassed," and granted them the honorable title of "Oh-maku-tsumi-no mikoto" (Great Divine Fruit).

Favored by the Gods

This was not the solitary instance in which the deity honored non-human creatures or creations with high title, but from this time on, momo has been distinguished from the rest of its comrades for the special quality of "being favored by the gods and feared by the devils." Hence the purifying or evil-dispelling virtue of momo—its leaves and blossoms as well as fruit.

This august tale, taken from Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, should once and for all have destroyed the absurd notion entertained by some persons on the Continent, even in our country, that momo was of Chinese origin. Some plausible reasons and facts have been cited to make it appear as if momo, like the orange, had been a foreign importation. But as the nationalist scholar Hirata Atsutane would indignantly protest, and as indeed many undisputed facts in the cultural history of mankind bear witness, there is such a thing as the re-importation of native products from the foreign country to which it had been transplanted so long a time ago that the memory of it was lost in both countries. Just as the ancient Greek language went from the West to the East in the wake of Alexandrian conquest and was fairly forgotten in the West till it returned after the fall of the Eastern Empire, and just as (but we will refrain from multiplying similar instances) so many things orginating in Japan were taken out of it to enrich the alien lands far and wide while the fact was almost forgottten at home till one day they were sent back as foreign innovations, changed sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse, often out of all semblance to their original forms.

In Borrowed Feathers

Some time in the latter 19th century of the decadent Chin dynasty many a bloated mandarin of Peking was of the opinion that everything good on earth from peach and almond, tea and peacocks to gun-power and movable types, had its origin in the celestial soil, so there was nothing to gain or learn from foreign countries; and their government had acted according to this principle. Such national conceit was bound to bring its own disenchantment as the subsequent events proved. A similar racial superstition now seems to have taken possession of the Anglo-American States that every good under the sun belongs to their civilization, so it must be preserved at the sacrifice of all other countries and races of the world. We may pause a moment to take an impartial view of their case such as the outsider can best take. Their true picture, as revealed to us, is that of the Jackdow in the fable, decked out in gaudy but motley feathers, all borrowed or stolen from the European continent. A little over a millennium ago there were on the British Isles none but savages or near-savages whose manner their present-day descendants bear a faint but unmistakable echo; and less than two centuries ago America boasted the grandiose civilization of "American Indians" whose culture was distinguished by potato-eating and "tobacco-drinking." Further back in the Calendar, Western civilzation itself, supposedly born in the Mediterranean basin, had its cradle in the East-Egypt, Palestine, Assyria and Babylonia, etc., even as far East as India and China. Add to this the famous assertion, made by Hirata Atsutane, that Chinese culture at its best was but a Continental version of that which was originally sprung in the land of the gods, and you will see the point in the parable of Jackdow referred to. We know that ancientness alone is not the criterion of civilizational values but the question is, Do the Anglo-American States today present a picture of culture fully reflecting the aesthetic triumphs of Greece, the moral fibres of Rome and the religious genius of Palestine of which they allege to be the rightful heirs? To every

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 4)

News Behind the News

By MASAO DODO

America's New Philistinism

[Editor's Note:—This concludes Masao Dodo's article in two installments on the decline of intellectual honesty in the United States.]

II

The rise of America's new Philistinism in national politics is the most conspicuous in the current controversy over the government finance of the United States. The latest explosion of the polemic bombshell took place on the lips of Wendell Willkie last week when he spoke at the New York Times Forum, urging President Roosevelt to double his Congressional request of new taxes.

According to Willkie's estimate, the United States will have a public debt of over 300 billion dollars after the war and the debt will cost America's future taxpayers six billion dollars every year in interest payments alone. He further pointed out that the interest charges will be far in excess of the total peacetime annual expenditures of the United States Government—which, he argued, will spell a complete defeat of the nation's ultimate aim regardless of the outcome of the war.

Two Shades of Candidness

Promptly, at a White House press conference, President Roosevelt was asked what he thought of Willkie's contention. And as promptly Roosevelt admitted that he "had not the nerve" to ask his people to pay so much as sixteen billion dollars in new taxes now—let alone doubling his current request of 10 billion dollars.

In this admission, Roosevelt may be credited for, at least, a faint streak of honesty. He would have earned a genuine credit for his candidness if he had countered the newspapermen's query by asking: "Don't you know there is such a thing as national election in November this year, in which I am placing a big stake?" And so, what Roosevelt "has not the nerve for" is not doubling or tripling the new tax request. The fact of the case is that he has not the nerve for exposing his fear, of losing the November elections.

For this fear of his, he already has a fair warning from Wendell Willkie himself. "If we solve this problem realistically," challenged Wendell Willkie in the New York Times Forum, "we must actually and materially lower the United States standard of living during the war."

The Willkie challenge was a fair warning as far as President Roosevelt was concerned. It serves Willkie's political purpose excellently—that is, to embarrass the White House incumbent. But it hardly does justice to the intellectual level upon which Willkie's thoughts are suspected to travel. His first rise to national fame was occasioned by his brilliant showing at the gruelling radio test in "the Information Please" program. His reputation as one of the best informed persons of the present age in the United States was permanently established. To all public knowledge, he has not suffered from amnesia since. He should and must know that the problem of Government finance in the United States could not possibly be solved by merely doubling, tripling or even quadrupling Roosevelt's request for new taxes. The problem has been growing in seriousness ever since Roosevelt got into the White House ten years ago. The chronic disease of the prodigal spending is now too far advanced for the success of so trifling a remedy.

Then, why does Willkie stoop so low as to offer such a ridiculous a proposal? The reason is simple. Willkie bids for a place on the band wagon of America's new Philistinism by descending to quackery.

Thus the issue was joined on the Philistine ground by America's top-ranking political rivals. It was at once to be expected that others would scramble pell-mell into the same wagon. The farce has become a national stampede.

Wallace on the Band Wagon

The wide prevalence of this national scramble in the United States forcibly drew the attention of the world early this month when Vice President Henry Wallace, too, was found plunging headlong into the melee. Appearing before the San Francisco Commonwealth Club, he flung his hat right into the Philistine arena of the current controversy over the United States Government finance.

"I want to do what I can," he said, "to kill the myth that the gigantic war debt will stand in our way. We can pay interest on this debt and still have a standard of living at least fifty per cent higher than in the decade of the Nineteen Thirties."

Then, apparently to back up his high hopes, Wallace launched into a lengthy discourse on: firstly, the improved health of the American people; secondly, the housing projects by government finance; thirdly, the electrification of farms; fourthly, mechanization of agriculture; and lastly, education. Any person can pick a few bright spots in the national scene of his country no matter how dark the general outlook. Henry Wallace's elation over what he picked for his discussion was, in a way, quite legitimate. All the dark shades of America's national life were either conveniently forgotten or purposely ignored by him. Only, it was not like his old self to become so complacent all of a sudden. Conspicuously lacking in his San Francisco speech was the revolutionary flare which most people had long been wont to associate the speaker. And in that lack was the missing link between his high hopes and the ground on which they were to be based. Compared to his high hopes, the argument was extremely thin and trite. Henry Wallace is also known as an astrologer of high amateur standing. One is led to suspect that he might have hitched his high hopes to some mysterious stars. Unfortunately to him, no one but himself could see any direct connection between the hopes and the stars. All in all, whether purposefully or not, he merely rendered his lip service to the already loud chorus in praise of the New Deal pork barrel.

Who Will Hold the Bag?

All the foregoing remarks are not designed as an insinuation that the United States national economy will crumble to pieces tomorrow or the day after tomorrow under the crushing weight of the piling public debts. Like the proverbial cat with nine lives, the United States Government has than one manner of life when it comes to its financial solvency. Already in 1933, it abrogated the gold clause in all financial obligations. All the public declamations to the contrary notwithstanding, the Roosevelt administration has been clearing away one ceiling after another over the possible outburst of general inflation. There is no court of appeal in the entire legal structure of the country when, as, and if a free-hand inflation virtually cancels all debts, both public and private. The German example of the post-Versailles years amply suggests this way out.

The question for the American public regarding this eventuality is: Who will be holding the bag?

In any violent process of inflation, the greatest profit accrues to those who possess substantial property. In an agricultural country, the land owners will have the lion's share of the profit. In an industrial nation, the owners of the means of production will have the greatest favor. In any event, the wage earners and salarymen will be the inevitable underdogs. Ranged between the superprivileged and the underprivileged will be the horde of small independent entrepreneurs such as farmers and shop-keepers, who will have to shift for themselves through whatever gainful avenues they can manage to find. And that is the prospect which the United States faces today.

Three-Cornered Scramble

The real question, then, is the one posed by the fifteen resigning members of the OWI in April of last year: What's in it for me? And that makes the present Philistine scramble in the United States distinctly a three-cornered affair among the Government, the business (meaning the entrenched capital) and the organized labor. Add to this the two peculiar aspects of America's economic life—namely, the heavily indebted farming population, on one hand, always clamoring for inflation as their way out and, on the other, the multitude of small merchants who have now come to depend for their prosperity directly or indirectly, on the popular use of automobiles.

The goal in the three-cornered race among the organized protagonists is, professedly or tacitly, the control over the nation's major means of production. For each of the three groups—the Government, the entrenched capital, and the organized labor—the race has become a life-and-death struggle. And in this fierce struggle, one finds the key to the understanding of the present social trends of the United States.

The Government, as represented by the arch-schemer Roosevelt, is already the most powerful organization in control of the nation's major industries. The organized labor, as represented by such men as John L. Lewis, William Green and Philip Murray, is wielding all its trenchant weapons to gain more and more controlling power over the same.

Although wedged between the two powerful adversaries, the entrenched capital is grimly determined to hold on. One such challenge was resolutely hurled by none other than the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce last week when he, Eric Johnson, publicly declared: "Competitive, creative capitalism applied on a global as well as on a national basis. That's my answer and my challenge to ultra government monopolists."

Such is the whirligig in which

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 3)

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times Evening

Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

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Press Comments

Saturday, February 19

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Self-Disintegration of Latin America

Self-Disintegration of Latin America

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The establishment of Washington's rule over the Western Hemisphere was completed, so far as outward form was concerned, with the yielding of Argentina, the last citadel of Latin American neutrality. Overestimating the advantages accruing to their allegiance to the United States, the 20 States of Latin America have either declared war upon the Axis nations or severed relations with them.

The United States' maneuvers to drag Latin America into the war, begun with the foreign ministers' conference at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, seems now to have succeeded. The method adopted has been to work first upon those States most heavily dependent on the United States in the economic sense to deprive them of political autonomy and to apply military pressure upon them. Trampling underfoot the sovereign rights of Latin American States, the United States is fast reducing them to the status of puppets.

Recent developments in Latin America, however, do not necessarily indicate the unmixed success of Washington's diplomacy. The political unrest in Argentina since she severed relations with the Axis nations is typical of the turmoil and internal conflict that have overtaken all Latin American nations, torn between patriotism and expediency.

The June Revolution in Argentina ushered in the present Government of the anti-Axis President Pedro Ramirez but the United States, unsatisfied with a mere severance of relations with the Axis nations, is agitating to make Argentine declare war upon them. The clash between the more nationalistic elements and those in favor of further submission to the will of the powerful neighbor has brought on another virtual coup d'etat. In the June Revolution, General Arturo Rawson severely criticized the party politicians and the capitalists at their back, while Colonel Onand Peron, Vice-Minister of the Navy, denounced the interference of American capitalists in the political affairs of the country. The resignation of the Foreign and four other Ministers from the Cabinet clearly indicates which way the wind is blowing in view of the entry of Colonel Peron and other officers of colonel's rank upon the scene.

The political change in Bolivia, the anti-Government conspiracy in Colombia and the international espionage incident in Uruguay, though varying in scale, on closer inspection are seen to be rooted in the nationalistic reaction to the capitalistic and party influences in league with American capitalists and politicians bent upon the subjugation of Latin America. Whatever the reasons prompting the Latin American nations to abandon neutrality and to enter the war, it cannot be denied that they have been reduced from a position of joint defense with the United States to that of submission to Washington's will. The blind actions of their leaders are steadily bringing on the self-disintegration of the Latin America States.

The United States is reported to be at present plotting to use ex-President General Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia as her cat's-paw to establish a refugee regime in Brazil. Such a conspiracy is bound to accelerate the self-disintegration of Latin America, the only reward the United States holds out to the submissive Latin American nations.

Nanking Decides to Send Army Officers to Japan

Domei

NANKING, February 18.—The Military Council of the National Government of China has decided on a new regulation providing for the dispatch of an increased number of military officers to Japan for study.

This year's quota is 60, selected as follows: 30 from South China, 20 from North China and 10 from Mengchiang. The picked officers will leave for Japan in the latter part of April after undergoing preliminary training.

The Nanking Government has already been sending a few military officers to Japan each year for study and the practice has produced highly beneficial results.

New Census for Sofia

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—As some citizens have evacuated from Sofia because of the anti-Axis air raids, the authorities there have decided to take a new census of the city's population. As a result, an official order was issued today asking all citizens to register at police stations, according to a dispatch from Sofia.

RED CROSS REPORT REVEALS FALSEHOOD OF U.S. ACCUSATION

American Relief Supplies Promptly Distributed To Prisoners Here

The Japan Red Cross Society is in receipt of a telegram dated February 10 from the International Red Cross Committee, expressing its thanks for the distribution, before Christmas, of the relief goods sent on board the exchange ships Teia Maru and Gripsholm for the American prisoners of war in Japan. The telegram comes as a categorical refutation of the allegation by the United States authorities that these relief goods have failed to reach the recipients.

The message follows:

"The American Red Cross requests us to transmit to you the following message: 'Our representatives' report of the full and careful loading of American relief supplies on the Teia Maru indicates that the active cooperation of the Japanese Red Cross representatives made this possible. We appreciate this assistance and are gratified that through your efforts a large part of the supplies transferred to the Teia Maru were distributed to the camps before Christmas. Your continued efforts in effecting the prompt distribution of the remaining supplies to the war prisoners and internees will be appreciated. Your Gripsholm supplies were delivered to the Japanese camps here during December.'—Intrnational Red Cross."

ENEMY PESSIMISTIC ON OUTLOOK OF WAR

Might of Japanese Army Stressed by MacArthur; Hull Warns U.S. Public

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—Under the title, "Pessimistic View of Anti-Axis Regarding the War Against Japan," the Dagsposten, today, reviewed the confused strategy employed by the anti-Axis forces against Japan, as follows:

"The Daily Mail, London, reported that even if the anti-Axis wins the war in Europe that would not mean victory because Japan has already gained sufficient time to build her war industry and now it is possible for Japan to secure an unlimited supply of labor. To give Japan a direct blow, there is no other way but to smash the Japanese Navy, and thus our hopes are now being placed in naval battles.

"On the other hand, according to a Reuters' reports from the Southwestern Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, declared on February 16 that 'The main strength of Japan is her Army, and unless it is smashed it would be impossible to gain victory. To defeat the Japanese Army, we must use land forces.'

"The Daily Herald has the following to say on Britain's war efforts in East Asia:

"'Britain is now directing a part of her attention to the war in East Asia. At the same time, she is fully occupied on the Eastern Front and the Italian front besides taking part in the anti-Axis raids on Germany.

"'On the East Asiatic front, Britain is trying to avoid the detailing of troops to many points at the same time because that would weaken the fighting strength.'

"The strategy employed by the United States against Japan differs from that of Britain. The war operations of the United States in the Pacific are being expanded, because President Roosevelt knows that if they fail he will never be able

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Handles Many Letters

Special

ZURICH, February 18.—The International Red Cross Society at Geneva received and forwarded 20,568,635 letters in 1943. The total mail handled by the organization from the beginning of the war till December, 31 of last year amounted to 59,516,523 communications.

During the same period, 246,177 telegrams were handled, 147,458 of which were received and forwarded in 1943 alone.

Radical Zionists in Jerusalem Commence Fresh Campaign of Terroristic Activities

Special

LISBON, February 18.—The bomb outrage at the Immigration Bureau Building in Jerusalem has been followed by other bombing outrages, according to an Ankara dispatch relayed from Cairo.

The British authorities fear, this dispatch stated, that the radical Zionist elements are planing a new sabotage campaign in order to compel the British Government to reconsider its attitude toward the Jewish immigration problem.

The British Government, it will be recalled, decided some time ago that no further Jewish immigrants will be allowed to enter Palestine from April 1.

With the approach of this date set for the complete stoppage of Jewish immigration, the Jews have intensified their pressure on the British Government which already has made concessions to the Jews—that immigration certificates already issued will remain valid even after April 1. On the other hand, this concession which was partially satisfactory to the Jews, has only profoundly disappointed the Arabian population.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 18

Southeast and north of Krivoi Rog, the Soviets yesterday launched an attack with strong infantry and tank forces. Heavy fighting developed and is still going on. Particularly in the dent southeast of the town, embittered fighting is taking place.

In heavy fighting in the Nikopol Ostmark area, the Bavarian, Rhenowestphalian, Saxononian, Mecklenburg, Pommeranian and East-Prussian Divisions under the command of General of the Alpineers Schoerner and of the Generals Blandenberger, Misth and Kreysing particularly distinguished themselves in the fighting between November 5, 1943, and February 15 1944, by preventing the Soviets from breaking through and inflicting heavy losses on them. In these operations they captured and destroyed 1,754 tanks, 533 guns as well as numerous other arms and war material. Infantry weapons shot down 56 enemy aircraft. The German Luftwaffe had an excellent share in these successes by the employment of strong bombers and battleplane formations.

In the area west of Cherkassy, the German troops after warding off violent enemy counter-attacks reestablished the connection with a strong German fighting group which for weeks had been cut off and which had forced its way to the front of the German tank formations that had started a relief attack.

Evacuate Starja Russa

South of the Lake Ilmen front, the salient including the town of Starja Russa was evacuated after the destruction of all military installations and without enemy interference.

West of Lake Ilmen and on the front up to Lake Peipus as well as near Narva, the Soviets attacked in vain at several places and with strong forces supported by tanks. Here, 36 Soviet tanks were destroyed. In this area, the 12th Pomeranian Tank Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron von Bodenhausen particularly distinguished itself.

South of Rome, the German attack against the landing head of Nettuno is advancing in stubborn fighting and is effectively supported by strong artillery fire and air formations. In the harbors of Anzio and Nettuno, huge conflagrations and destruction were caused.

Near Cassino, the German troops repulsed all enemy attacks and threw them back in several places. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. Over the Italian front 18 enemy machines were shot down.

Light German naval forces destroyed two British artillery E-boats north of Elba on the evening of February 16.

Enemy Positions Taken

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—Fighting in the Nettuno bridgehead was revived yesterday in connection with local German operations aiming at the further narrowing down of the frontline.

Despite stubborn enemy resistance, German grenadiers, supported by storm-guns, were able to improve their positions south of Aprilia and capture from the enemy several hill positions.

All Anglo-American counter-attacks, supported by tanks, broke down in the forefield of the new German positions. More than 200 American prisoners of war were taken, when the battlefield west of Aprilia was mopped up. The enemy casualties exceeded this figure several times. Altogether 600 prisoners were captured yesterday in the fighting for the bridgehead.

Meanwhile the Luftwaffe had its full share in yesterday's fighting. Several heavy enemy batteries were silenced by direct hits. Anglo-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

ARAB LEAGUE ISSUE TO BE MOOTED SOON

Parley Set for Cairo, Egyptian Premier Says; Clash of Interests Seen

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—A conference on the formation of an Arab league will shortly be opened at Cairo as the result of the satisfactory Egypt-Yemen meeting which closed on February 10, Egyptian Premier Mustaph Nahas Pasha said, according to a dispatch received here from that city.

However, the proposed plan of forming an Arab league is confronted with various difficulties due to conflicting interests among the Arab nations, the Jewish problem in Palestine and other matters. Unless these fundamental problems are settled, the so-called Arab league is expected to be able to effect only cultural exchanges among the Arab nations.

Particularly, it is noted that the Iraqi Government, which is insisting upon the formation of an Arab league and also attempting to take a leading part in the coming conference, is the major difficulty confronting Saudi-Arabia. Also, as Saudi Arabia has within its domain Mecca and Medina, holy to all Mohammedans, and King Ib'n Saud desires to rule all the Arabian nations with the economic support of the United States, the Saudi-Arabia-Iraq question faces grave complications.

Lodged Strong Protest

Recently an Iraqi pilgrim was punished for desecrating the holiness of Mecca at which the Iraqi Government lodged a strong protest with the Government of Saudi-Arabia through her Minister stationed in Egypt. The protest was rejected and Iraq was forced to ask the Egyptian Government to mediate. Again, when it was proposed by the Iraqi Minister to place Mecca and Medina under the joint control of all the Arabian countries, the plan was rejected by King Ib'n Saud.

It is clear that both the Egyptian and Iraqi Governments are determined to maintain their stands and there is no prospect of the rift between the two countries being removed by the formation of an Arab league. It is also questionable whether the Arabian representatives in Palestine will attend the proposed

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Mental Ailments Mount In American Army; Situation Far Worse Than In First World War

Special

LISBON, February 17.—Showing that the Americans can't take it, an article in a recent issue of the American magazine, Fortune said that the psychiatric toll of the current war was far greater than that of World War I.

The article, titled "Psychiatric Toll of Warfare," revealed that today, 25 years after the end of the last war, nearly half of the 67,000 beds in the Veterans Administration hospitals were still occupied by neuro-psychiatric caualties of World War I.

The article said that in this war "the problem of the American soldier's mental health in face of fear, privation and the threat of death assumes somewhat different proportions," pointing out that "the psychiatry problem is bigger, more complex and tougher to lick."

Situation Today Is Worse

Continuing, the article declared, "More than twice as many Americans today face fire and the prospect of fire and face it farther from home and with less relief in sight and with more doubts and reservations than their fathers did in 1917. They fight a mobile war on many fronts as contrasted to static trench warfare.

"Dive-bombers and robot tanks pitched against one another in desert battles, amphibious landings against a wall of machine-guns, Japanese snipers behind the lines, horrifying island nights, malaria, dengue, slow jungle sapping of phychical endurance. . .this roster of horrors is newly superimposed on the accepted tensions of warfare."

U.S. Lacks Service Men

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—United States is suffering from an acute shortage of service men, declared Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Services of Supply, according to a Washington dispatch.

"The United States Selective Service Board," he declared, "is currently harassed with the problem of securing enough men to fill the ranks."

Even in his service, Somervell lamented, the required number of 120,000 men cannot be attained. He concluded with the pessimistic note that in the past, importance was attached to the problem of how to train the men, but at present, the problem of how to gather enough men to send across the seas to the fronts is pressing the government.

ENEMY'S AIRFIELDS IN CHINA BLASTED IN SWEEPING RAIDS

Air Units of Japanese Expeditionary Forces Active in Wide Area

Domei

NANKING, February 18.—The results of this week's operations of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued today reveal the heavy blows dealt by the Japanese Army Air Units upon the enemy airfields, and the success which has been attained in completely frustrating the enemy's plans.

On February 12 at Nanhsiung in Kwangtung Province and Suichuan in Kiangsi Province, and on February 13 at Hengyang in Hunan Province and Tanchuk in Kwangsi Province, Japanese Air Units attacked and blasted enemy military installations and roads, while over Suichuan the Japanese planes engaged the enemy fighters in combat and shot down nine P-38's, one P-40 and two P-51's, or a total of 12 enemy planes (seven unconfirmed).

Meanwhile, our intrepid Air Units completely blasted the newly constructed enemy airfield at Tanchuk which was established as a raiding base to attack Japanese sea lanes.

Meanwhile our land units relentlessly continuing their punitive operations in bold defiance of the frigid weather recently captured 343 prisoners of the separate force of the enemy ninth battle zone under Li in the Shihhuitsan and Tayeh area.

In the Central Hopei war area, 220 men of the enemy Seventh Army under Commander Tzu Kwan-chung were killed and numerous men under staff-officer Sung I of the same Army were taken prisoners.

Jose Paez Made Head Of P.I. Civilian Aid Organ

Special

MANILA, February 18.—President Jose P. Laurel, of the Philippines today appointed Jose Paez, member of the Council of State, as head of the Civilian Protection Administration, a newly created emergency organ.

Dr. Eusalbio Aguilar, Director of Health, Alfredo Eugenio of the Bureau of Public Works, were named chief of the Medical First Aid Service and Chief Air Raid Warden of the Civilian Protection Administration respectively.

It will be recalled that the Civilian Protection Administration was created in order to take immediately precautionary measures to protect the civilian population against enemy air raids.

Shakov to Assist Stalin

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—Marshal Shakov was appointed Deputy of Primer Josef Stalin in the latter's capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army on Friday, according to a Moscow report in the Afton Tidningen quoting a report of the Soviet Information Office.

RESIDENCE OF POPE WANTONLY BOMBED BY TERRORISTS AGAIN

Strafes Vehicle Laden With Women, Children; Heavy Casualties Caused

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—Anti-Axis air units whose brutality has no limit yesterday again carried out a merciless bombardment of the Castell Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, a Rome dispatch disclosed.

The vandals inflicted tremendous damage on the central part of the city, attacking and bombing a vehicle fully laden with innocent women and children evacuees. Numerous casualties were reported.

British Notified

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—As a result of an important conference held with Pope Pius XII, the Papal Secretary of State Luigi Maglione and others regarding the anti-Axis bombing of the Detached Papal Palace and the Mount Cassino Monastery, are said to have issued the following statement to the British Government:

"There were no persons of military connections, let alone any German soldiers, in the Castell Gandolfo."

100 Monks Dead

Domei

MILAN, February 18.—According to latest reports so far received, 100 dead monks were found under the debris of the Monte Cassino Abbey, which has been completely destroyed by the Anglo-Americans.

More than 600 dead and severely injured civilians were recovered in the meantime.

Pope Receives Monks

Special

ROME, February 18.—The abbot of Monte Cassino, Gregorio Diamare, and other monks who were rescued from the debris by the German troops were taken to Rome, where the Abbot was immediately received by the Pope. The Holy Father thanked the Abbot who confirmed that the monastery was in complete shambles.

The Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, claimed that the "news of the destruction of Monte Cassino Monastery caused the greatest grief throughout the world. The outrageous bombardment of the monastery resulted in irreparable damage and it deprived the Church of peace and prayer."

The Vatican organ spoke of the "tragic hour" and declares that there is no excuse for the destruction of monasteries, churches and other historic buildings by belligerents.

Abbot Leaves Monastery

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—The 83-year-old Abbot of the Monte Cassino Monastery, Gregorio Diamare, now that his Abbey has been completely wrecked by the Anglo-American bombers has accepted the offer made by the commanding German general, together with the surviving monks and several wounded to leave the ruins of the Monastery.

The column of the fugitives during their two and a half hours walk down from the summit of the mountain was constantly shelled by the enemy artillery, causing more casualties. The wounded monks were taken care of by the German army medical corps.

As a result of all the suffering and horrors, the aged Abbot is physically and mentally exhausted completely. He is at present the guest of the commanding German general. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered, he will proceed to Rome to report to the Vatican authorities.

The ruins of the Monte Cassino Monastery are still being shelled by the Anglo-American troops.

Bulgaria Holding Rites

Special

LISBON, February 18.—Memorial ceremonies will be held throughout Bulgaria on February 28 in memory of the late King Boris III, according to a Sofia dispatch.

Anti-Opium Drive Starts

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 18.—With the aim of eradicating opium smokers from China, an anti-opium campaign was started all over China from February 15, the very day when the notorious East Indian Company first introduced opium into China with the sinister design of degenerating the country.

7 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED AS NAVAL UNITS ATTACK CONVOY WEST OF BOUGAINVILLE TUESDAY

One Large Cruiser, One Cruiser and One Destroyer Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 19.—Vigorously attacking an enemy convoy, Imperial Naval Air Units achieved brilliant war results in the South Pacific area on Tuesday, sinking or damaging seven anti-Axis warcraft.

Catching up with an enemy convoy cruising northward in the waters west of Bougainville Island, the Naval Wild Eagles attacked it in several waves from midnight of February 14 to the daybreak of February 15 and sank one enemy special large transport and heavily damaged and set ablaze two special medium sized transports besides damaging one large cruiser, one cruiser, one destroyer and one transport.

In addition to these exploits our attackers also succeeded in blasting and setting ablaze several warships of an unidentified category. From these daring attacks five of our planes failed to return to their base.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Smeared With Red Paint By Vandals in New York

Special

LISBON, February 18.—Vandals smeared the doors and stone walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral in midtown New York with designs crudely drawn with bright red paint to the consternation of the Catholic Church officials, according to a dispatch received here. The police said that the designs were in the shape of question marks, with diagonal lines running through them but other observers declared that the designs resembled the hammer and sickle emblem of the Communist Party. The dispatch, moreover, revealed that in recent weeks, the vandals inflicted damage on religious centers in other sections of the city. Gravestones were overturned and churches entered and desecrated.

ROOSEVELT VETOES ANTI-SUBSIDY BILL

F.D.R. Claims Grants Necessary to Hold Down Wage Line

Special

ZURICH, February 18.—Declaring that no major warring nation had been able to stabilize living costs without subsidies, President Franklin Roosevelt today vetoed the anti-subsidy bill, which proposed to end Government subsidy payments permanently after June 30, according to a Washington dispatch.

The House of Representatives voted 226 to 151 to override the President's veto and because of that the veto was sustained. Under the two-thirds vote rule, the House needed 252 votes to adopt the measure over Roosevelt's veto.

In his veto message, Roosevelt said that without Government subsidies he did not see how a wage line could be held and that once the line broke, food costs would rise still further and all other costs would go up, including those for munitions and supplies for the armed forces.

The subsidies program had been opposed as an inflationary measure and was the cause of bitter controversy between the administration and Congress.

Outlaws Payment

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—The Congressional revolt against President Franklin Roosevelt was intensified today as the House of Representatives passed, by a vote of 249 to 118, a bill outlawing the Government's payment of subsidies to hold down food costs, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Senate previously passed the bill which now goes to Roosevelt, who is expected to veto it.

Policewomen for Lyons

Special

VICHY, February 18.—The first uniformed policewomen will soon walk their beats through the streets of Lyons, as a school has just been opened at Vourley, near here, where women are undergoing training. The courses include general and professional training, especially in social service.

The first 50 women are leaving the school within the next few days to take up duties as auxiliaries. The women police are enjoying the same rights and treatment as their male colleagues. Their field of duty is primarily in the markets and in food offices. They will also assist old persons and children.

Reich Downs 325 Raiders

Special

BERLIN, February 18.—At least 244 Anglo-American planes were shot down over the Reich and occupied territory during the period from February 1 to 16 by German fighter formations and anti-aircraft artillery, according to German figures.

Over the Italian theater of war 81 Anglo-American planes were brought down during the same period.

SOVIET WAR CLAIM DENIED BY GERMANY

Main Reich Forces and Units in Cherkassy Area Establish Contact

Special

BERLIN, February 18.—A "Stalingrad" which some Soviet quarters had been predicting for the German armed forces during the past weeks "went to pot" when contact was established between the German forces operating in the rear of the enemy front west of Cherkassy and the German main forces, Staff Leader Helmuth Suendermann, Deputy Reich Press Chief, told foreign correspondents today.

Soviet reports that these German forces had been annihilated were blasted by Mr. Suendermann as products of pure imagination.

Mr. Suendermann pointed out that a special bulletin issued by Moscow a few hours after the German troops established contact was "one of the queerest things in international news reporting" to his knowledge since "the Soviet High Command, when issuing the said bulletin, must have been fully aware of the actual situation at Cherkassy.

Mr. Suendermann declared that this "special bulletin is to falsify a clear military failure into a victory for the Soviets."

He stated that from this bulletin one might reach interesting conclusions as to the waning fighting power of the Soviet forces.

He also said that the bulk of the formerly enveloped German fighting forces were already in the German main battle front.

SOVIETS TO SEND ENVOYS TO MOHAMMEDAN NATIONS

Serious Developments Are Predicted by Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—Concerning the report that the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic and other Soviet Republics that have Mohammedan populations are to dispatch diplomatic representatives to various Mohammedan countries, the Wilhelmstrasse authorities issued the following statement today:

"Up to the outbreak of the present war, the Soviet Union had only sent diplomatic representatives to Iran and Afghanistan, and in the recent few months opened legations at Cairo, Algiers and Addis Ababa. But to Syria, Trans-Jordan and Palestine, the Soviets have not yet dispatched diplomatic representatives. In British India there are 80,000,000 Mohammedans, but the Soviets have neither a legation nor a consulate there. She has no consulate in Tibet, Napal, Libya or Tunis.

"Now if the various Soviet Socialist Republics are to send diplomatic delegates to Mohammedan countries, it will become a very serious development, and it is to be watched with interest how Britain will react to this development."

NIPPON-INDIAN TIES LAUDED BY PATRIOT

Leader in Malai Praises Aid Given to Azad Hind Army; Is Sure of Victory

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, February 17.—"Today, with our blood, we have sealed a friendship which will last as long as India will last. We may not be able to pay back all that we have been receiving from Japan, but Indian hearts for centuries to come will beat in unison with Japanese aims," declared N. Raghavan, prominent leader, in a message to his countrymen on the significance of Indo-Japanese friendship.

Stating that following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Japan had liberated one after another the countries of East Asia subjected to European influence and hegemony, and that now an atmosphere of freedom permeates East Asia, Mr. Raghavan asserted, "the strengthening and perfection of freedom of the newly-independent States will certainly follow, but permanency of this independence can not be achieved without wiping out British rule from India."

Raghavan further reiterated, "the great services that Japan has tendered in liberating Asia from Anglo-American clutches will not reach their natural climax if India were to remain in Anglo-Saxon hands even after the war.

"Today the Indian National Army is on the march side by side with the Japanese troops, and to those who have been fortunate enough to witness the intrepid courage of the soldiers who have liberated East Asia, the ultimate success of this move can never come as a surprise."

In conclusion, the Indian leader said: "With the closest cooperation and sympathy of Japan we have been able to create a mighty army from perhaps small beginnings. The morale of our army is at its highest pitch today.

"Every man and every unit of the army believes that the present march under the leadership of one of India's greatest leaders, Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Azad Hind Government, is certain to end in victory—in the planting of the national flag on the red fortress in Delhi."

Aussie Party Recalls War Council Delegates

Special

LISBON, February 18.—Indicating that severe internal friction continues inside Australia, a Canberra report received here today said that the biggest Australian opposition party, the United Australia Party, has recalled its representatives in the Pacific War Council.

In outlining its reasons for the step, Party headquarters declared that the Curtin Government had merely informed the Council instead of listening to it.

Representatives of the Party in the War Council are former Prime Minister Robert Menzies, former Minister of the Navy William Hughes, and former Minister of War Percy Spender.

A second Australian party, the Country Party, which is led by former Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Fadden, is said to have called a meeting of its board in order to discuss its attitude toward the War Council.

U.S. Demands Release Of Political Prisoners

Special

LISBON, February 15.—Indicating that the Americans intend to continue meddling in South American affairs and dictating to Latin American Governments, the "Emergency Committee For Political Defense" was asked today to demand the release of "anti-Fascist political prisoners" in Latin America, it is reported from Washington.

The appeal for the release was signed by more than 100 leading Americans and was initiated by a body called the "Council for Pan-American Democracy."

The release request alleged that there are 2,000 political prisoners in South America, who have been imprisoned for being "anti-Fascist."

Stresses Handicraft

Domei

MACASSAR, February 18.—The Vocational Guidance Institute, which was established last year in the suburbs here, has been successful in spreading the spirit of labor among the native inhabitants as well as enhancing their creative faculties.

Encouraged by the success, the Institute in cooperation with educational authorities will shortly commence the teaching of handicraft to elementary school children. Prior to the undertaking, a special training course in handicraft will be conducted for the benefit of school teachers, starting with the weaving of rattan.

Interesting People

Old and Young Vie to Treble Output

Under the inspiring leadership of their energetic, war-spirited president, Teigoro Sakurada, the employes of X X factory of an arms manufacturing company, comprised of men who have passed their prime and young boys and girls, have resolutely plunged themselves into the task of tripling the output of the plant. The veteran factory experts, guiding and teaching the young workers, remind one of grandfathers working harmoniously side by side with their grandchildren, according to the Mainichi.

When the X X factory was reorganized, Mr. Sakurada was selected as the man most suitable to fill the post of president. Firm in his belief that the production of rifles could efficiently be undertaken by older men and young boys and girls, the new president released the men in the prime of their life for work in the heavy industries. From the very day of his assumption of the presidency, Mr. Sakurada has forged straight ahead on his increased production schedule.

Many of the men who have been released from the arsenals because they have passed the age limit have answered Mr. Sakurada's call for factory hands. Sainosuke Nagayama heads the list with his three score and nine years. Shumanosuke Kawashima is 68, Seiji Nagoya 66, Sinji Sano 65. Workers well past the 60 mark are nothing unusual in this factory.

The youthful workers, both boys and girls, comprise X per cent of workers in this plant, but they are not a bit behind in the earnestness and vigor with which they tackle their jobs. In the three months of operation under the new president, the production of the factory has been doubled. The goal set for this year aims to increase the production threefold.

"The workers in this factory are mostly old men or young boys and girls, with but a small number of so-called experienced workers. However, our production curve is pushing steadily upward," commented Mr. Sakurada. Continuing, he said, "The veteran workers, thinking that this is their final service to the nation, are working with great vigor. The young boys and girls, taking tremendous pride in the fact that they are doing their share in the production of vital arms for the soldiers at the front, are applying themselves assiduously to the task of trebling production. With proper attention paid to the care of the machines, I am quite confident that we can easily attain our goal for this year."

Sainosuke Nagayama, the oldest employe of the factory, in very high spirits, said, "At the time when the whole nation must march united against the enemy, we can't be idle, saying that we have passed our days of usefulness. I still have confidence in the skill of these old hands of mine."

Then 15-year-old Shizuko Karino, with her sweet, girlish voice, said, "With all the 'grandpapas' working so hard, we can't let ourselves be beaten by them. When we think that the soldiers are fighting with the rifles we make, we just go at our jobs with all our might."

RAID ON MONASTERY IRES GERMAN PUBLIC

Benedictine Cloister Was Blasted by Foe in Past, Reich Officials Claim

Special

BERLIN, February 17.—The indignation of the German public and press at the anti-Axis bombardment and destruction of the cloister at Monte Cassino, which, with its collection of unique manuscripts formed a link between the past and present, is growing after details of the attack have been made known.

The latest bombing of Monte Cassino was not the first time that the anti-Axis forces had tried to destroy the Benedictine cloister, the German High Command said on Thursday, revealing that already in the battle for Venafro the enemy employed its long-range guns against it, charging that a German observation post was there. The German High Command pointed out that this enemy allegation was senseless because there were several heights between the monastery and the front at that time which were far more more suitable as observation posts.

The press today gave prominence to the statement made by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Army in Italy, and condemned severely the "cultural murder of Cassino" and the "most threadbare arguments" put forward by the enemy.

The Deutsche Diplomatische Korresponde declared, "There are no doubts about the true motives of the Americans and British. They are rooted partly in the hatred which the culturally primitive have toward peoples of a higher and older civilization. The first destructions of the Cassino monastery were carried out by barbarians in the period between 581 and 883. The Anglo-Americans, who are trying to destroy Monte Cassino for the sixth time now, not only continue the tradition of the barbarians of those times, who hated the monastery as the most important seat of learning, but they regard themselves explicitly as the executors of the classic will of destruction those of a lower civilization have for a higher civilization."

Lord Cranborne Declares Horror-Raids Necessary to Bring War to Speedy End

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 18.—In an attempt to justify anti-Axis horror-raids, Lord Cranborne, British Minister of State for Dominions, declared in the House of Lords that "hard facts must be faced," and "the purpose of an air offensive was to bring the war to an end at the earliest possible moment," the Westminster correspondent of the Times, London, reported on February 10, according to a dispatch received here.

The dispatch follows:

In the House of Lords, the Bishop of Chichester recognized the legitimacy of concentrated attacks on industrial and military objectives and that the killing of civilians as a result of bonafide military activity was inevitable.

But he held that the obliteration of towns was not justifiable. He urged that historic and beautiful centers of certain German towns—he includes Rome in his appeal—should be spared.

Archbishop Lord Land deplored the mood of exultation which appeared to have been aroused in this country by the heavy attacks on Germany. If this mood were to be prevalent it would involve lamentable lapse in moral outlook.

Lord Cranborne, Minister of State for Dominions, agreed that considerable sympathy would be felt with much of what the Bishop of Chichester had said. But he declared that hard facts must be faced. "The purpose of an air offensive" he stated, "was to bring war to an end at the earliest possible moment."

Yank Airmen to Get Chemical Compound To Ward Off Sharks

Domei

HANOI, February 18.—The anti-Axis military authorities in the Southwestern Pacific have decided to provide the American airmen with some chemical compound to ward off attacks by deadly sharks as a large number of men are thrown into the sea when their planes are shot down, according to Sydney reports received by Transocean News Agency. The shark-repelling chemical preparation will be tied to the belts of the Yankee airmen so that it will be easily dissolved in the water to stave off the sharks and other menacing denizens of the seas, so abundant in the sea around New Guinea.

Enemy Pessimistic On Outlook of War

(Continued from Page 1)

to realize his hopes for a fourth term. However, Roosevelt has a big problem on his hands as the United States is now in a position where she cannot reduce her war efforts in Europe because a failure in that war zone would also count heavily against the President.

"General MacArthur is demanding an increase of fighting strength in the Southwestern Pacific, but his wish is not likely to be materialized to the extent he desires.

"Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned the American people against thinking that "victory is certain." He also referred to the lack of cooperation among anti-Axis nations. In conclusion it can be observed that the pessimistic view expressed by the anti-Axis regarding the war against Japan is not at all unfounded."

MITSUI ENTERPRISE FULLY REORGANIZED

Central Holding Company Created—Affiliates Being Greatly Expanded

The plan for reorganizing the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is now completed and it is reported that on February 25, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will hold a general meeting of shareholders to effect a revision of its articles of incorporation.

Under the decided plan, the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will be made into the Mitsui Honsha, the central organ for controlling all Mitsui interests. At the same time, the Foreign Trading Department and the Lumber Department of the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will be made into the new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, capitalized at ¥100,000,000, and the new Mitsui Lumber Company, capitalized at ¥30,000,000. These two new companies will also absorb various affiliated companies.

The Mitsui Honsha to be organized by revamping the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will become the holding company of the new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and also will undertake the control and supervision of all affiliated enterprises. Thus, the Mitsui Honsha will become virtually the central organization of the entire Mitsui interests.

With this reorganization of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Mitsui Mining Company, the Mitsui Precision Instruments Company, the Mitsui Chemical Company, the Mitsui Shipbuilding Company and others will be greatly expanded.

AMERICA SEEKS 48 VOTES IN FUTURE PEACE TALKS

Resolution Introduced In N.Y. Legislature

Special

ZURICH, February 18.—A resolution designed to give the United States 48 votes in a future peace conference by giving each separate State diplomatic representation was introduced to the New York Legislature by State Senator Edward Coughlin, according to a dispatch from Albany, New York. Coughlin said that the measure was aimed to outvote the Soviet Union's 16 votes and the British Empire's five.

It is recalled that the Soviet Union recently granted autonomy to its 16 Republics with the right of independently conducting diplomatic relations with foreign countries and raising their own armies.

The move was immediately interpreted in America as an action designed to obtain 16 votes for the Soviet Union in future international conferences.

British Miners Demand Revised Wage System

Special

LISBON, February 18.—In an unanimously adopted resolution, the executive committee of the British Miners' Unions demanded that the measures for the long-overdue revision of the wage system in the British mining industry be taken up, according to a dispatch from London.

The resolution expressed its regret that the British Government has remained completely passive toward the repeated exhortations of the unions.

The first preliminary meeting between the miners' representatives and the Board of Mine Owners is scheduled to be held in the middle of next week.

Together with the resolution, the executive committee appealed to all the miners to continue their work and not jeopardize the negotiations by unlawful strikes.

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cussed. According to Washington reports, former Chairman Towitchel of the Saudi-Arabian Development Committee of the United States said before the United States House of Representatives on February 16 as follows:

"If Palestine is made into a Jewish republic there will necessarily be bloodshed. And if the United States Government supports the Jews, the violence of the Arabs will be further stimulated and the interests of the United States in West Asia greatly endangered. Some persons are demanding the cancellation of the White Book so that the Jewish population in the Palestine area has already reached the saturation point."

President Mallow of the Syria-Lebanon Society of the United States also said:

"The United States must be prepared to prevent, even with armed force, the establishment of a Jewish republic in Palestine."

In spite of these warnings, the American support of the Jews remains firm and the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian had the following to say on the White Book question:

"The Jewish problem is now being very seriously discussed in the United States on the ground that the White Book, which nullified the Balfour declaration, should be abolished. This view is beginning to be voiced among the Jews who are so numerous and who possess great political influence in the United States. However, there are also many liberals who are inclined to support this view. They attack the White Book on the ground that it is grossly unfair to the Jews already in Palestine and also to those who have been driven out of Europe by Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

"The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations also have adopted a similar resolution, the former declaring that the Balfour declaration must be carried out and the right of the Jews in Palestine to organize their own territory recognized. The Congress of Industrial Organization declared that the White Book issued by the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was unjust and unfair besides hindering the war efforts, and a movement to abolish it must be started."

BRITISH TORPEDOING OF NORWAY SHIPS HIT

Wilhelmstrasse Denies Vessels Were Carrying War Materials

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—Wilhelmstrasse today refuted the accusation made by the British Admiralty yesterday which charged that the Germans are responsible for the sinking of two Norwegian coastal vessels, Irma and Henry, since they were at the time of the attack escorting the vessels.

The German refutation maintained as absolutely untrue the British allegation charging that the two vessels under the protection of the German Navy were transporting ammunition and war supplies.

Secondly, it asserted, that the vessels were carrying Norwegian passengers from Kristiansund and Aalesund, and in view of the construction and speed of the vessels, they could not possibly be mistaken for freight ships.

Thirdly, in spite of the undeniable fact that both vessels were flying the Norwegian flag and that the flag was clearly and boldly painted on the sides, the British torpedo units in broad daylight commenced the attack from a close distance of 200 meters, it further revealed.

Even while the Irma was listing after receiving a direct torpedo hit and its Norwegian passengers could clearly be seen running back and forth across the decks, the Britishers brutally swept the sinking vessel with fierce machine-gun fire, the German statement pointed out.

In conclusion, the statement bluntly refuted the accusation that the ill-fated vessels were carrying ammunition and war supplies.

"If it were true," it pointed out, "the vessels would have been blown to bits by explosions in its holds when they received the fatal torpedo hits." On the contrary, the two vessels sank slowly, Wilhelmstrasse pointed out.

Churchill, Eden Receive Poles' Reply Toward Stalin

Special

LISBON, February 18.—Members of the Polish Cabinet on Thursday handed Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden the principles of action in their attitude toward Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's letter, the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports according to a dispatch from London.

The emigre Polish government held its Cabinet sessions throughout last week, the correspondent reports. He stated that sharp disputes arose between several members of the Cabinet.

Polish Prime Minister Stanislav Mikolacyzk and one or two of the other Cabinet members even threatened to hand in their resignations to the Polish President, the correspondent indicated. However, the conferences ended with the differences somewhat bridged.

INDIANS IN EAST ASIA TO RALLY ON FEB. 21

Will Fete Azad Hind Gov't. Day; Grand Prayer Rallies Set for Patriots in Japan

Grand Prayer Rallies will be held by the various chapters of the Indian Independence League in Japan on February 21 to commemorate Provisional Government Day, it has been revealed.

It is recalled that the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League had designated the 21st of every month as Provisional Government Day.

On the 21st of this month, the Indians in East Asia will hold special additional celebrations in commemoration of the commencement of the freedom struggle by the Indian National Army, and the first victory achieved on the Arakan Front in cooperation with the powerful Japanese Forces.

At the Grand Prayer Rally to be held at Ayumi Myohoji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, will lead the prayers on behalf of the Indians. Japanese will also participate in the rally, it is understood.

Later, a meeting and dinner party will be held at the Matsumoto-ro, Hibiya, when the Indian residents from all parts of Japan, assembled at the meeting, will reaffirm their determination to offer every sacrifice for the independence of their motherland.

Among the items in the program, is the reading of the proclamation of the Provisional Government, issued by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

The League's branches in Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka will also hold additional special celebrations on the 21st in their respective districts.

P.I. Magazine Makes Debut

Special

MANILA, February 18.—A notable addition to the newspapers and magazines in the Philippines is the monthly journal, Pillars, edited by Emo Roman Garcia, which has just made its appearance on the local news stands.

The initial issue combined with the Tagalog-English magazine, which is devoted to the welfare of the youth, contains many interesting articles including one on "The Philippine Culture and Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Arturo Tolentina, winner of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister's prize essay contest held last year.

Other contributors including Japanese and Filipino writers discuss varied subjects of mutual interest to Filipino and Japanese readers.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

(Continued From Page 1)

American troop and war material assemblies were dispersed by Reich Stukas and seven Sherman tanks were put out of action. Also enemy ship concentrations were heavily bombed, causing extensive fires to the waterfront and war materials.

U.S. Launching Cruiser

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—A large-sized U.S. cruiser, Pittsburgh, is to be launched on February 22 from the dock of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Massachusetts, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports. The cruiser is of the Baltimore type and is equipped with nine 8-inch guns and twelve 5-inch guns as well as with four aircraft and two catapults. It is capable of cruising at a speed of 33 knots per hour, it is further revealed.

11 Policemen of Tokyo Metropolis Honored By Tojo For Being Kind and Conscientious

Eleven policemen of the Metropolitan Police Board, who were recommended for their conscientious work in the maintenance of peace and order, were proud recipients of honors and words of encouragement by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo yesterday afternoon.

"Men like you," the Prime Minister stated, "who fulfill your duties faithfully and silently, are indeed worthy of the highest praise. In the world today where the warmth of human feelings tend to diminish, your careful attention even to the minutest matters performed ever in the spirit of kindness is a shining light that brightens the world about us. I would ask for redoubled efforts on your part in the future also."

The eleven policemen, receiving commendations either for their efforts in helping to bring about an order in the metropolis, were:

Shu Hobo, 41, attached to the Tamagawa Police Station. In spite of his poor health, Policeman Hobo never missed a day in making the rounds of his beat. Also in amicably settling a strife that occurred in one of the factories he contributed greatly to the production efforts on the industrial front although always he remained an unobtrusive, silent figure in the background.

Yukio Ito, 47, attached to Nogata Police Station, ever since he entered the Police service in 1933, Policeman Ito was always in the foreline in air raid drills and anti-crime movements.

Yoshio Tanaka, 32, attached to Nihonbashi Tsutsumi Police Station. A certain person named Abe, leading a vagabond's life in the cheap lodging quarters of the metropolis failed to return to his home district for his military examinations. Policeman Tanaka conducted an assiduous search for the man. Upon locating the person, the Policeman provided him with money and clothes and sent the man back home to become one of the worthy soldiers of the Imperial Forces.

Matajiro Koguchi, 42, assistant Police inspector of the First Economic Section of the Metropolitan Police Board. At the time when he headed the economic department of the Water Police Station, Policeman Koguchi established a system for the expeditious rationing of daily necessities to 15,000 individuals living on river boats.

Takao Iijima, 30, attached to Ogikubo Police Station. This man devoted his efforts toward the education of Chosenese living within the supervision of his station. His endeavors were directed toward the diffusion of the Japanese language, arithmetic and knowledge of everyday sanitation.

Kazo Tanaka, 48, assistant Police inspector at the Taihei Police Station. Every morning since July, 1943, Policeman Tanaka took upon himself the task of inspiring the workers in the factories in his area to redouble production efforts.

Harunobu Okita, 35, attached to the Special Guard Corps at the Metropolitan Police Board. While assigned to the Mita Police Station, he materially assisted the family of a factory worker who had been called to the colors.

Shizuo Ogawa, 41, a Police sergeant at Ogibashi Police Station. He was responsible for the establishment of tobacco stores and eating places at locations where laborers went to gather.

Kanshiro Jinbo, 51, attached to the Nishi Kanda Police Station. Greatly encouraging savings among the small transportation operators, Policeman Jinbo succeeded in having those people save ¥80,800.

Kumao Tamura, 50, attached to Higashi Chofu Police Station. He contributed tremendously toward increased production on the industrial front by recommending and placing suitable persons as dormitory matrons and night watchers in the factories in his district.

Hidekichi Iida, 26, attached to the Senju Police Station. Made willing and voluntary efforts to provide work for the unemployed and to minimize fire hazards. He saw to it that the hydrants were in good working conditions and at one time was greatly instrumental in bringing a fire under control during a strong wind.

Arab League Issue To Be Mooted Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

conference. Unless the Jewish question in Palestine is settled, the formation of an Arab league is deemed impossible.

The antipathy which the Arabs entertain against the Jews is deep-seated, and although the British Government announced in its White Book in November 1939 that the entrance of Jews into the Palestine district would be prohibited after April 1, 1944 it has since evinced no intention of enforcing the ruling despite the eager desire of the Arabs. As the time limit is approaching, the racial controversy in Palestine is becoming intensified and the feeling of the Arabs is turning not only against the Jews but also against the United States and Britain who are supporting the Jews.

According to a report from Jerusalem, so great is the feeling that the Immigration Office in Palestine was completely destroyed by explosions from seven time bombs on February 14. A Reuter report from Haifa dated February 15 stated that the Reverend Clark-Kerr, brother of the British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was attacked that evening by an attempted assassin and seriously wounded. At the same time two British policemen were shot in the Jewish quarters of the city in spite of the vigilance of the authorities against the increasing anti-Jewish movement.

Discuss Jewish Question

So widespread has the feeling become that even in the United States the Jewish question in Palestine is being seriously dis-

U.S. Planes Reach India

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Thirty-five twin-motored United States transport planes capable of making a non-stop flight of 1,970 miles from Natal to Africa fully laden, has arrived in India from Africa in order to participate in the transportation of supplies from India to Chungking, according to the Sunday Times, London, of February 6.

These aircraft are the regular DC-47 transport planes which are capable of carrying approximately 16 tons of supplies with a fuel reserve of 1,623 gallons. A crew of four operates the craft.

Sun Yat-Sen Day Urged

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat of Utah, recommended to President Roosevelt to proclaim March 12 as Sun Yat-sen Day, Founder of the Chinese Republic, to be observed throughout the United States in another act of appeasing Chungking, according to a Washington dispatch.

His recommendation, it is reported, is based upon the desire expressed by Pearl Buck, noted American authoress on China.

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